

SEE PAGE 51 FOR ALPHABETICAL INDEX

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World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904

SEE PAGE 52 FOR CLASSIFIED INDEX

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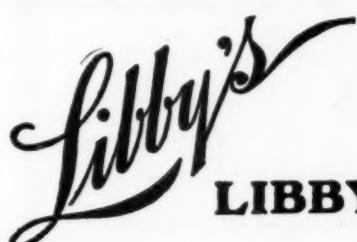
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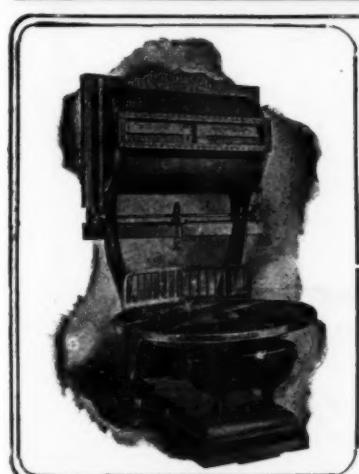
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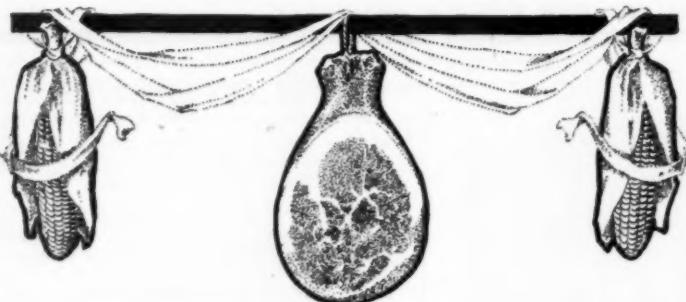
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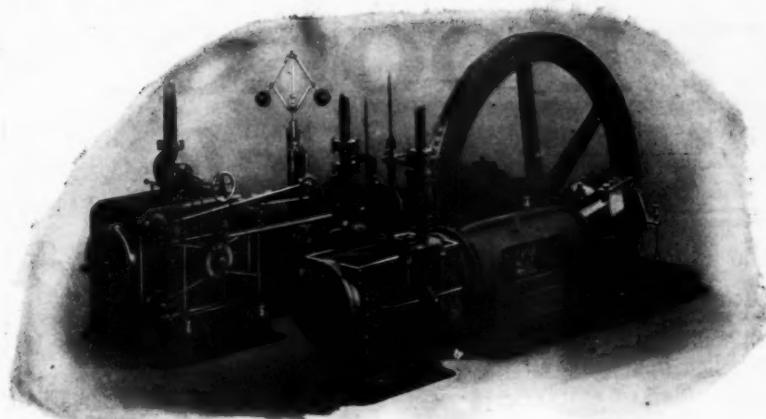
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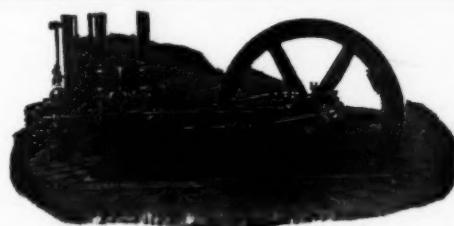
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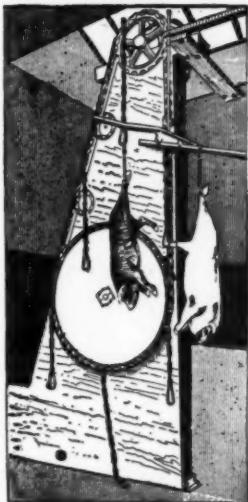
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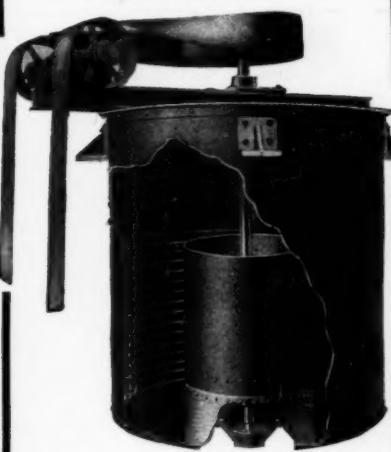
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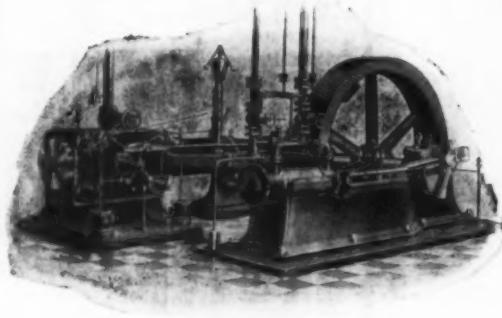
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August 19, 1905.



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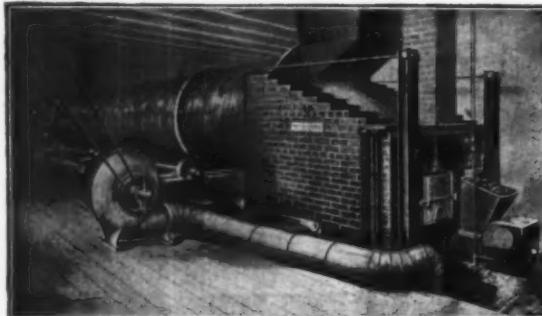
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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ENTERED AT NEW YORK AT SECOND-CLASS RATES.

Vol. XXXIII.

New York and Chicago, August 19, 1905.

No. 8.

INVESTIGATING ANIMAL BUREAU.

George H. McCabe, solicitor of the Department of Agriculture, has been placed at the head of the investigation of the Bureau of Animal Industry by Secretary Wilson, with full authority to probe matters there to the bottom.

CANADIAN EXPORTS.

A table compiled by the Canadian Manufacturer shows that Canada's exports of animals and products thereof for the year ending June 30, 1905, amounted to \$63,337,458; for the year ending June 30, 1904, they were \$63,812,117.

PACKERS' TRIAL IN OCTOBER.

October 2 has been announced as the date of the trial of the big packers at Chicago indicted on charges of combining in restraint of commerce, accepting rebates and interfering with government witnesses. Between fifteen and twenty fresh subpoenas, returnable on the date named, were secretly issued, and were served by specially detailed deputy marshals.

GEORGE J. BRINE ILL.

George J. Brine, for many years one of the confidential officers of Armour & Company, and who established and developed the tremendous foreign business of the company, is dangerously ill at his home in Chicago with kidney trouble. His thousands of friends in the trade will sincerely, seriously regret his affliction, for no finer man ever lived, and it is the prayer of all who know him that he will be spared.

IN TEMPORARY QUARTERS.

Arbogast & Bastian, the packers at Allentown, Pa., have started work in their temporary apartments in the rear of their large plant, which was destroyed by fire July 14. The structure is of frame, two stories high, and was erected by the carpenters in the employ of the company. Work was started on the structure about two weeks ago and was rapidly pushed forward. The first slaughtering consisted of 100 head of cattle. The ruins of the fire are being rapidly carted away and thrown along the banks of the Lehigh and other places. The company expects to have the place clear of rubbish in the course of a few days.

APPRAISERS' DECISION.

Protest 160,431 of J. N. Shafter against the assessment of duty by the collector of customs at the Port of Eagle Pass. Before Board 3 (Waite, Somerville, and Hay, General Appraisers; Waite, G. A., absent), August 1, 1905. Opinion by Hay, G. A. The merchandise was found to consist of ashes resulting from the burning of cottonseed hulls for fuel, and imported, bought, sold, and used exclusively as a fertilizer. The Board sustained the importer's contention that it should have been classified free of duty under the provision in paragraph 569, tariff act of 1897, for substances used only for manure.

CAR LINES CITED.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission unexpectedly began an investigation Tuesday of the relations between railroads and refrigerator lines, by which it is charged that the Inter-State Commerce act is being violated. The complaint is directed against the Armour Car Line, the American Refrigerator Transportation Company, the Santa Fe Refrigerator Dispatch, and the following railroads: St. Louis and San Francisco; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe; St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern; Central of Georgia; Southern; Atlantic Coast Line; Seaboard Air Line; Pennsylvania; Southern Pacific, and Kansas City Southern. The railroads and refrigerator lines are required to make specific answers to all the commission's allegations by Sept. 5.

PACKERS SUED IN ARKANSAS.

Suits were instituted at Little Rock, Ark., last week in the Circuit Court by Attorney-General Rogers, under the anti-trust law against the Armour, the Hammond, the Cudahy and the Swift companies. Each suit covers six days following the day the anti-trust law went into effect, and judgment in the sum of \$60,000 is asked in each case, together with the forfeiture of defendants' right to do business in the State. There are two paragraphs in each complaint, the first charging that the defendant is a member of a trust or pool for the purpose of regulating and maintaining prices to be paid for meats, and the second charging that it is a member of such "trust" for the purpose of controlling the price to be paid for cattle. The maximum penalty of \$5,000 per day is asked for each alleged offense.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

William W. Sayford, local manager for Swift & Company at Saratoga, shot himself on Wednesday, and will probably die.

IMPROVING STOCK YARDS.

Improvements and extensions are being constructed by the South St. Joseph Stockyards Company, which, when completed, will greatly increase the facility for handling sheep and cattle. Six blocks of cattle pens and three blocks of sheep pens are under way. The cattle pens will cover three and one-half acres of ground and will increase the capacity of the yards for handling cattle 3,000 head a day. The sheep pens will occupy two acres and will make room for 3,000 more sheep than the yards can now handle in a day. Both of the new additions are being built west of the present yards north of the exchange building. In addition to the pens the company is constructing three new switches which connect with the Union Terminal tracks and extend north of the new pens to the packinghouses. It is expected the sheep pens will be completed within two weeks. This will be in time to relieve the congestion of the yards that results from the heavy shipments each year when grass-fed stuff begins to come to the market in the fall.

MEAT FAMINE IN GERMANY.

The newspapers of Frankfort, Germany, report that on July 19 a meeting of butchers and butchers' journeymen was held at Berlin to consider the meat famine, at which a resolution was adopted asking for the abolitions were discussed. It was resolved to remain for slaughtering purposes, in order to do away with the great famine, on account of which thousands of butchers, journeymen and master butchers have lost the means of earning a living.

On the same date six numerously attended popular meetings took place at Cologne, at which the present high prices of meat and the means for bringing about normal conditions were discussed. It was resolved to request the common council to take the initiative through the first mayor in order to abolish the prohibition of importation of animals for slaughtering purposes. In addition, the common council is requested to organize the meat supply of the city in the same manner as has recently been done with good results by the city administration of Vienna.

FAVOR "DUAL TARIFF" SCHEDULE

The "reciprocity convention," called by numerous associations interested in exports, met at Chicago on Wednesday and Thursday, and it proved both an interesting and a stormy meeting. Politics played no small part in the guidance of the deliberations and in taking advantage of the occasion for introducing sectional and personal ideas.

Resolutions were adopted declaring for the new style "dual tariff" which, adopted by France, Germany and other European nations, which caused the Chicago meeting. The resolutions in fact declare that the United States should play the same game as Europe, by the same rules and with the same cards.

Permanent organization of the reciprocity advocates was provided for and a number of interesting suggestions were made to Congress.

WEDNESDAY.

Over 600 delegates were in attendance at the opening. The meeting was called to order by Alvin H. Sanders, chairman of the executive committee of the conference. Addresses of welcome were made by Governor Deneen of Illinois, on behalf of the state, and by Mayor Dunne, for the city of Chicago. John A. Kasson, the veteran negotiator of reciprocity treaties, sent a letter to the convention, telling of his regret at not being able to attend the conference. Owing to advanced age, and increasing infirmities, Mr. Kasson said it was impossible for him to come to Chicago. He traced his efforts to bring about reciprocity with Argentina and the European countries, and gave as his opinion that the Dingley tariff was in imperative need of revision.

The principal speakers of the day were Senator Cullom, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, and Eugene N. Foss, of the B. F. Sturtevant Co., of Boston. Both of the speakers averted to the maximum and minimum plan as the best solution of a difficult problem. On account of the conspicuous place occupied by the senior senator from Illinois, his remarks, which covered nearly two hours in delivery, were received with more than ordinary interest by the delegates. The senator's recommendations were frequently cheered. The maximum and minimum tariff solution of the problem of retaining foreign markets for American products commended itself to Mr. Foss, for the reason that its merit consists in its uniformity of application.

Other speakers were: Governor Michay, of Nebraska; James F. Parker, of the New York Produce Exchange; L. E. Lincoln, representing the East Buffalo Live Stock Association; ex-Governor Stannard, of Missouri; Senator W. E. Dean, of St. Paul; S. B. Packard, of Iowa, representing Governor Cummins, former Senator Harris, of Kansas, and others.

Mr. Foss said, in part:

Having learned the value to both parties of fair trade, shall we try to keep that trade for our people, and trade only with ourselves; or will it pay to share our total volume of trade with other nations?

The question is one of enlightened self interest because business proceeds from interested motives alone. No one alone claims that friendship is the impelling business force or should be. The question is one of advantage;

and that, gentlemen, is the nub of the question before the country to-day. Shall we trade with only our own people; or shall we trade partly at home and partly abroad; and if so, under what determining principles and methods? For the logical position of the ultra-protectionist, in the last analysis is this: "No foreign trade whatever, except in non-competitive products."

Shall we tax ourselves, and to what extent, for the purpose of monopolizing to the utmost extent all trade and industry; and shall we strictly limit outside trade activity to non-competitive products?

This is the counsel and purpose, as I understand it, of the ultra or high protectionist in our country to-day. With that position we are in friendly but positive conflict in this reciprocity movement. I contend that considerations of economy of the broadest kind and regard for the growth and stability of industry and trade possible when placed on an international basis, should lead us to avail ourselves of the larger opportunities to be found in other lands and among other races. And this position, gentlemen, I shall attempt to maintain here to-day.

The Dingley tariff contains the element of monopoly, gentlemen, the element of graft.

Do not misunderstand me. I am a protectionist. I thoroughly believe in the principle upon which our system is founded. It is the abuses of the system which I attack. They must be eradicated, or the whole system will fail. It is these abuses which are threatening our foreign trade. It is not sane and reasonable protection which we must overthrow, but monopoly and graft.

The Dingley bill has largely done its work for the country. We all know under what circumstances it was conceived and enacted. It came at the close of one of the longest and most severe periods of depression the country had ever known. While the bill was, on the whole, the result of the best thought and investigation which limited time and a bare majority of the Republican party would permit, it nevertheless was full of inequalities and injustice. It has now been on the statute books eight years, and of necessity it has been outgrown in our rapid and unprecedented development.

Now, gentlemen, the truth of the matter is that the Dingley law has served its purpose, has fulfilled its mission. To-day it is like a discarded piece of machinery, which must give place to new improvements. We manufacturers know what it is to discard an old machine for a new one, even at expense and inconvenience.

The Dingley tariff law is no longer merely protecting our home market, but it is restricting and limiting our foreign market. The country has outgrown it.

It would be strange indeed if the Dingley bill did not conform to the spirit of its time. The Dingley tariff, as it stands and as it has been applied, with its reciprocity element practically omitted, makes good business methods for the country impossible.

There is a vast difference between our being able to control the home market, as we now do, and our confining ourselves to the home market, as the Home Market Club opponents of reciprocity advise. Not only have we become a world-power, but, irrespective of that, we have overflowed the confines of the home market and placed our leading industries, whether agricultural or manufacturing, upon an export basis.

During all the time I have been advocating reciprocity, I have insistently pointed out that when foreign retaliation for our excessive tariff came, it would strike the farmer first and hardest. We see something of the truth of this prophecy in the schedules of the new German tariff, which aim a blow at some 75 per cent. of American imports in Germany, and threaten a loss of trade estimated at from \$40,000,000 to \$100,000,000 a year.

Let the Chamberlain policy succeed in Great Britain, as it may, and thus com-

plete the circle of hostile tariffs, and the talk that reciprocity is a sectional or an academic issue will cease. The peril is that our people will delay action too long; until a general tariff war has begun and ground is lost which may never be retaken. It does not settle the question or remove the danger to say that other nations can afford retaliation less than we.

As I have suggested, our market now is the world. Can it be protected by any policy that refuses to recognize conditions throughout the world? Are we at once a world-power in political and military position and a helpless infant in trade? Can we honestly and fairly continue to hedge ourselves about with the invulnerable wall of an excessive tariff, while at the same time asking of our foreign customers to open to us their richest markets all over the world? I tell you, Mr. Chairman, that the true American spirit revolts at so unfair a suggestion. President McKinley, pleading for reciprocity in trade, voiced the real sentiment of the American people.

Has there ever been a time in the past 50 years, if in the history of the United States, when the American farmer could afford to sacrifice his foreign outlet? Yet that is what his pretended friends among the stand-patters of the country are asking him to do. They have asked him, for their sakes, to submit to a high tariff on everything he buys and he has done this cheerfully. Now, made bold by monopoly, they ask him to withdraw from the markets of the world.

One of the most marked defects of our present tariff system is its inflexibility. At a period when the necessity of accommodating our fiscal system to changed conditions is the greatest in our history, we are bound hand and foot. We cannot now make the slightest change in our tariff schedules without a revolution. Occasionally, as during the coal famine, the will of the people is expressed with unmistakable determination that an obnoxious duty is removed; but even in that unusual instance the old system was so intrenched and its defenders were so alert and powerful that the duty was reimposed automatically at the end of a year, notwithstanding that it was inherently as unjust, as needless, as burdensome as ever.

I always have contended rather for the principle of reciprocity than its embodiment in any special form of legislation. I cannot but recognize, however, that the maximum and minimum tariff system possesses one

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merit, which is of great importance, and which it shares, as does no other form of reciprocity, with the general tariff system under which we always have lived.

This merit is uniformity of application. Whether Republican or Democrat, protectionist or free trader, we all must agree that our policy of equal treatment of all nations has been of distinct advantage to us in our intercourse with the world. The principal involved is not one to be lightly cast aside.

I would draw a sharp distinction, however, between a maximum and minimum based upon the principle of reciprocity and one founded upon the policy of retaliation. Some our leading stand-pat journals, I notice, are beginning to shout for the double tariff idea. They see in it the means to do something more to inflame our foreign customers against us—the opportunity to raise our oppressive schedules still higher. They would meet the critical German situation, for example, blow for blow, and under cover of the war of retaliation, which they would seek to provoke, would secure a range of minimum duties as high or higher than those of which the world so justly complains now.

The present foreign attitude has been reluctantly taken. The preference of Europe, of North and of South America always has been for reciprocity rather than retaliation. The United States always has been treated with greater liberality, commercially speaking, than it has shown to others. We have insisted upon much and given nothing. In our commercial dealings with other countries we have carried to its limit the doctrine that might makes right.

Granted that the day of new policies has come, that the principle of reciprocity at last is to be given its rightful place in our economic system, we yet must recognize the necessity of proceeding carefully, intelligently and scientifically. It is easy to propose but difficult to execute; we must avail ourselves of the highest skill, the ripest knowledge and the broadest experience in modifying old or framing new legislation.

Whether or not it shall appear that the maximum and minimum tariff system is advisable, as some of us are inclined to believe, the country will demand that the whole problem shall be considered by impartial experts. This duty rests primarily upon the members of the national house of representatives. It is to them that we should be able to look for relief. If, however, by reason of improper control, sectional considerations, prejudice or partisanship, there are not to be found in that body men whom the people can trust, we must look to the executive to find them.

President Roosevelt has been tested and proved equal to the task of such discovery. The character of the commission to investigate and settle the coal strike gives sufficient evidence of that. His influence in the struggle for Cuban reciprocity committed him long ago to this cause; had it not been for his absolute advocacy with Congress, we would not enjoy with Cuba the measure of reciprocity that we enjoy to-day.

In the working out of a practical scheme of reciprocity, the country will need the interest, the influence and the co-operation of the farmer, the merchant, the manufacturer, the financier, the shipper, the miner, the wage earner, the professional or salaried class, as well as the counsel of the specialist, the colonial administrator, the wise diplomat of the order of the lamented John Hay. All these interests should be effectively represented in the committee or commission to be charged with the duty of instituting an economic system which shall be equitable, permanent and flexible.

A statement of the availability of the dual tariff as against reciprocity, was made by Senator Cullom of Illinois in part as follows:

"The West is almost unanimously in favor of reciprocity; the Eastern Senators are almost solidly against it; the minority in the Senate is divided. Reciprocity under the fourth section of the Dingley act has failed.

"If we cannot secure the ratification of reciprocity treaties there is one other method that was seriously considered by the Committee on Foreign Relations more than two years ago, when it became apparent that the reciprocity treaties could not be ratified, and that is the maximum-and-minimum tariff. By that I mean the adoption of an arrangement by act of Congress, somewhat similar to that in force in France. Have a minimum tariff applicable to all nations which give our products the most-favored-nation treatment, and a maximum tariff, say 25 per cent. higher, to apply to nations which discriminate against our products.

"It would not open any extensive new markets for our products, but it would prevent discrimination."

A strong and representative committee on resolutions was appointed, consisting of the following: E. N. Foss, Massachusetts, chairman; A. H. Sanders, Illinois; Edward D. Page, New York; A. B. Farquhar, Pennsylvania; W. A. Harris, Kansas; Thomas P. Egan, Ohio; Frank J. Hagenbarth, Idaho; ex-Governor William Larrabee, Iowa; W. H. Dunwoody, Minnesota; Murdo Mackenzie, Colorado; Marion Sansom, Texas; Charles P. Senter, Missouri; F. M. Hatton, Wisconsin, and Conrad Kohrs, Montana.

THURSDAY.

The second day's session adopted resolutions demanding immediate reciprocal concessions by means of a dual maximum and minimum tariff "as the only practical method of relieving the strained situation with which we are now confronted."

The resolutions further demand a permanent tariff commission to be created by Congress and appointed by the President, the same to consist of economic, industrial and commercial experts. The convention declared that the present tariff afforded abundant opportunity for concessions without injury to industry, trade or the wages of labor. A still further recommendation was the formation of an organization to be known as the American Reciprocal Tariff League.

A declaration of political war on the "stand-patters" in Congress and throughout the country was demanded by Governor A. B. Cummins of Iowa in a speech preceding the adoption of the resolutions.

Governor Cummins said in part:

"Reciprocity has been damned with faint praise and with false friends long enough. The time has come to unmask so that the people may know who stand for and who stand against this doctrine. The friends of reciprocity have passed through years of depression and discouragement, simply because it has been coddled in conventions and crucified in Congress. It has been eulogized in the abstract and condemned in the concrete. And the hour has arrived in which it is fair to ask those who are hostile to the policy to avow it.

"I have a deep and abiding confidence in the judgment of the plain, common, simple people of the land, and I want to settle this question in the good, old-fashioned way appointed by three institutions for the determination of public policies. Let us fight it out before the people. If we lose, let us abandon the attempt; and if we win, let those who are skulking in the shadows retire to the places that are appropriate for cowards and traitors to the policies of our government.

"If the decision of the people be for reciprocity there must then be no further juggling with words, and the promise that is kept to the ear must not be broken to the hope.

"The protective tariff was not originally intended to exclude competition, but rather to

create competition. No foreign nation could justly complain of this equalization, and, so far as I know, no nation has ever complained of such a criterion for import duties. With schedules arranged with any fair regard for this definition of protection, reciprocity would be already secured, and retaliation would be the weapon with which to punish any country that refused to deal fairly with us."

The resolutions, or platform as they might be called, were presented by E. N. Foss, chairman of the committee on resolutions, and read as follows:

The National Reciprocity Conference, representing more than two hundred agricultural, commercial, and industrial associations of the United States, by delegates, assembled at Chicago, August 16 and 17, 1905, hereby makes the following declaration of principles:

Whereas, The agricultural, manufactures and other industries of this country have expanded to such an extent that they can no longer depend upon the home market for the consumption of their entire product, and

Whereas, The export trade has become a vital support to many of our industries;

Whereas, The present commercial attitude of the United States, largely owing to our failure to carry into effect the reciprocal trade provisions of Section IV. of the Dingley law, is antagonizing foreign nations, whose good will we desire, and on whom we have hitherto depended as purchasers of our surplus products; therefore

Be it resolved (1) That this convention recognizing the principle of protection as the established policy of our country, advocates reciprocal concessions by means of a dual or maximum and minimum tariff, as the most adequate and practical method of relieving the strained situation with which we are now confronted.

(2) That the question of the schedules and items to be considered in such reciprocal concessions preferably be suggested by a permanent tariff commission, to be created by Congress and appointed by the President, which shall consist of economic, industrial, and commercial experts.

(3) That it is the sense of this convention that our present tariff affords abundant opportunity for such concessions without injury to industry, trade, or the wages of labor.

(4) That we urge action upon Congress at the earliest time possible.

We recommend that a permanent organization be formed under the style of the American Reciprocal Tariff League; and that a committee of fifteen be appointed by the chair to have full power to organize and further prosecute the work for which the convention has assembled. Said committee shall have power to increase its membership and to fill vacancies when necessary.

Respectfully submitted; E. N. Foss, Massachusetts; A. H. Sanders, Illinois; Edward D. Page, New York; A. B. Farquhar, Pennsylvania; W. A. Harris, Kansas; Frank J. Hagenbarth, Idaho; William Larrabee, Iowa; Murdo Mackenzie, Colorado; Marion Sansom, Texas; Charles P. Senter, Missouri; Conrad Kohrs, Montana; W. H. Hatton, Wisconsin; committee on resolutions.

WILL MAKE CANS.

With the idea of economy, Hull & Dillon, of Pittsburgh, Kas., who own and operate one of the largest packing plants in the West, are preparing to manufacture their own tinware. As it is now planned they will build another story on top of the main building at the plant to be used as a tin shop. The latest improved machinery for the making of lard cans and buckets of all sizes will be installed and men employed to operate the machinery.

CIRCLING THE "SQUARE DEAL"

That portion of the speech delivered by President Roosevelt at Chautauqua, which is of special interest to readers of The National Provisioner, and which is mentioned editorially in this issue, was as follows:

"One of the main features of our national Governmental policy should be the effort to secure adequate and effective supervisory and regulatory control over all great corporations doing an interstate business. Much of the legislation aimed to prevent the evils connected with the enormous development of these great corporations has been ineffective, partly because it aimed at doing too much, and partly because it did not confer on the Government a really efficient method of holding any guilty corporation to account. The effort to prevent all restraint of competition, whether harmful or beneficial, has been ill-judged; what is needed is not so much the effort to prevent combination as a vigilant and effective control of the combinations formed, so as to secure just and equitable dealings on their part alike toward the public generally, toward their smaller competitors, and toward the wage-workers in their employ.

"Under the present laws we have in the last four years accomplished much that is of substantial value; but the difficulties in the way have been so great as to prove that further legislation is advisable. Many corporations show themselves honorably desirous to obey the law; but, unfortunately, some corporations, and very wealthy ones at that, exhaust every effort which can be suggested by the highest ability, or secured by the most lavish expenditure of money, to defeat the purposes of the laws on the statute books.

"Not only the men in control of these corporations, but the business world generally, ought to recognize that such conduct is in every way perilous, and constitutes a menace to the nation generally, and especially to the people of great property.

"I earnestly believe that this is true of only a relatively small portion of the very rich men engaged in handling the largest corporations in the country; but the attitude of these comparatively few men does undoubtedly harm the country, and above all harm the men of large means, by the just but sometimes misguided popular indignation to which it gives rise. The consolidation in the form of what are popularly called trusts of corporate interests of immense value has tended to produce unfair restraints of trade of an oppressive character, and these unfair restraints tend to create great artificial monopolies. The violations of the law known as the Anti-Trust law, which was meant to meet the condition thus arising, have more and more become confined to the larger combinations, the very ones against whose policy of monopoly and oppression the policy of the law was chiefly directed. Many of these combinations by secret methods and by protracted litigation are still unwisely seeking to avoid the consequences of their illegal action. The Government has very properly exercised moderation in attempting to enforce the criminal provisions of the statute; but it has become our conviction that in some cases, such as that of at least certain of the beef packers recently indicted in Chicago, it is impossible longer to show leniency. Moreover, if the existing law proves to be inadequate, so that under established rules of evidence clear violations may not be readily proved, defiance of the law must inevitably lead to further legislation. This legislation may be more drastic than I would prefer. If so, it must be distinctly understood that it will be because of the stubborn determination of some of the great combinations in striving to prevent the enforcement of the law as it stands, by every device, legal and illegal. Very many of these men seem to think that the alternative is simply between submitting to the mild kind of governmental control we

advocate and the absolute freedom to do whatever they think best. They are greatly in error. Either they will have to submit to reasonable supervision and regulation by the national authorities, or else they will ultimately have to submit to governmental action of a far more drastic type. Personally, I think our people would be most unwise if they let any exasperation due to the acts of certain great corporations drive them into drastic action, and I should oppose such action. But the great corporations are themselves to blame if by their opposition to what is legal and just they foster the popular feeling which tells for such drastic action.

"Some great corporations resort to every technical expedient to render enforcement of the law impossible, and their obstructive tactics and refusal to acquiesce in the policy of the law have taxed to the utmost the machinery of the Department of Justice. In my judgment Congress may well inquire whether it should not seek other means for carrying into effect the law. I believe that all corporations engaged in interstate commerce should be under the supervision of the national Government. I do not believe in taking steps hastily or rashly, and it may be that all that is necessary in the immediate future is to pass an interstate commerce bill conferring upon some branch of the executive government the power of effective action to remedy the abuses in connection with railway transportation. But in the end, and in my judgment at a time not very far off, we shall have to, or at least we shall find that we ought to, take further action as regards all corporations doing interstate business. The enormous increase in interstate trade, resulting from the industrial development of the last quarter of a century, makes it proper that the Federal Government should, so far as may be necessary to carry into effect its national policy, assume a degree of administrative control of these great corporations.

"It may well be that we shall find that the only effective way of exercising this supervision is to require all corporations engaged in interstate commerce to produce proof satisfactory, say, to the Department of Commerce, that they are not parties to any contract or combination or engaged in any monopoly in interstate trade in violation of the Anti-Trust law, and that their conduct on certain other specified points is proper; and moreover, that these corporations shall agree, with a penalty of forfeiture of their right to engage in such commerce, to furnish any evidence of any kind as to their trade between the States whenever so required by the Department of Commerce.

"It is the almost universal policy of the several States, provided by statute, that foreign corporations may lawfully conduct business within their boundaries only when they produce certificates that they have complied with the requirements of their respective States; in other words, that corporations shall not enjoy the privileges and immunities afforded by the State governments without first complying with the policy of their laws. Now the benefits which corporations engaged in interstate trade enjoy under the United States Government are incalculable; and in respect of such trade the jurisdiction of the Federal Government is supreme when it chooses to exercise it.

"When, as is now the case, many of the great corporations consistently strain the last resources of legal technicality to avoid obedience to a law for the reasonable regulation of their business, the only way effectively to meet this attitude on their part is to give to the Executive Department of the Government a more direct and therefore more efficient supervision and control of their management.

"In speaking against the abuses committed by certain very wealthy corporations or individuals, and of the necessity of seeking so far as it can safely be done to remedy these abuses, there is always danger lest what is said may be misinterpreted as an attack upon

men of means generally. Now it cannot too often be repeated in a Republic like ours that the only way by which it is possible permanently to benefit the condition of the less able and less fortunate, is so to shape our policy that all industrious and efficient people who act decently may be benefited; and this means, of course, that the benefit will come even more to the more able and more fortunate. If, under such circumstances, the less fortunate man is moved by envy of his more fortunate brother to strike at the conditions under which they have both, though unequally, prospered, he may rest assured that while the result may be damaging to the other man, it will be even more damaging to himself. Of course, I am now speaking of prosperity that comes under normal and proper conditions.

"In our industrial and social system the interests of all men are so closely intertwined that in the immense majority of cases the straight-dealing man who by ingenuity and industry benefits himself must also benefit others. The man of great productive capacity who gets rich through guiding the labor of hundreds or thousands of other men does so, as a rule, by enabling their labor to produce more than it would without his guidance, and both he and they share in the benefit, so that even if the share be unequal it must never be forgotten that they too are really benefited by his success.

"A vital factor in the success of any enterprise is the guiding intelligence of the man at the top, and there is need in the interest of all of us to encourage rather than to discourage the activity of the exceptional men who guide average men so that their labor may result in increased production of the kind which is demanded at the time. Normally we help the wage-worker, we help the man of small means, by making conditions such that the man of exceptional business ability receives an exceptional reward for that ability.

"But while insisting with all emphasis upon this, it is also true that experience has shown that when there is no governmental restraint or supervision, some of the exceptional men use their energies, not in ways that are for the common good, but in ways which tell against this common good; and that by so doing they not only wrong smaller and less able men—whether wage-workers or small producers and traders—but force other men of exceptional abilities themselves to do what is wrong under penalty of falling behind in the keen race for success. There is need of legislation to strive to meet such abuses. At one time or in one place this legislation may take the form of factory laws and employers' liability laws. Under other conditions it may take the form of dealing with the franchises which derive their value from the grant of the representatives of the people. It may be aimed at the manifold abuses, far-reaching in their effects, which spring from overcapitalization. Or it may be necessary to meet such conditions as those with which I am now dealing and to strive to procure proper supervision and regulation by the national Government of all great corporations engaged in interstate commerce or doing an interstate business.

"Of course there is always the danger of abuse if legislation of this type is approached in a hysterical or sentimental spirit, or, above all, if it is approached in a spirit of envy and hatred toward men of wealth.

"We must not try to go too fast, under penalty of finding that we may be going in the wrong direction; and in any event, we ought always to proceed by evolution and not by revolution. The laws must be conceived and executed in a spirit of sanity and justice, and with exactly as much regard for the rights of the big man as for the rights of the little man—treating big man and little man exactly alike.

"Our ideal must be the effort to combine all proper freedom for individual effort with some guarantee that the effort is not exercised in contravention of the eternal and immutable principles of justice."

TRADE GLEANINGS

The sausage-making plant of Carl Haneke at Houghton, Mich., was burned.

The soap factory of W. H. Daggitt's Sons, 383 West 12th street, New York, was destroyed by fire.

The Greenwald Real Estate Company, Baltimore, Md., will erect an abattoir at the Union Stock Yards in that city.

Gordon B. Nicholson is now in charge of the cottonseed oil and chemical departments of the Houston Packing Company, Houston, Tex.

The Canton Garbage Company, Canton, O., \$1,000, was incorporated by Joseph R. Mackey, Charles E. Mackey, W. R. Smallwood, C. H. Mickens and J. R. Green.

The Stockfood Provision Company, Lorain, O., capital \$20,000, has been incorporated by A. J. McCrea, John Herbster, H. P. Ranney, J. B. McCrea and J. A. Stockford.

The J. B. Holtz Company, Marlboro, Mass., has been incorporated to deal in leather; capital \$10,000. Incorporators: John B. Holtz, Edwin P. Longley and Harry S. Grossman.

The Barlow Oil Mill and Fertilizer Company, Barlow, Copiah County, Miss., has been incorporated; capital stock \$25,000. H. H. Goza, A. B. Weeks and others incorporators.

Hubbell & Benes, architects, have drawn plans for a new West Side market house at Cleveland, O., to cost from \$500,000 to \$750,000. It will include an auditorium, bath, laundry and cold storage plant.

The American Chrome Tanning Company, 28 McWhorter street, Newark, N. J., has been incorporated to deal in leather; capital \$100,000. Incorporators: James H. Gay, William D. and John J. Quigley, Charles S. Schneider, all of Newark.

The R. T. Prentiss Company has been incorporated at Portland, Me., with capital stock of \$50,000, to make and deal in commercial fertilizers. Officers: President, Robert T. Prentiss, Holyoke, Mass.; treasurer, Thomas E. Chappell.

Clay, Robinson & Co. have been incorporated at South St. Paul as dealers in livestock; capital, \$20,000. Incorporators, John Clay, Chicago; J. T. M. Connor, Denver; C. G. Smith, St. Paul.

American Leather Company, New York City, has been incorporated; capital \$200,000, and directors: William McCarroll, Brooklyn; James R. T. McCarroll, Orange, N. J.; Chas. E. Kohner, New York City.

The United Salt Company of Mexico was incorporated at Albany to mine, manufacture and sell salt, principally in Mexico. Its capital is \$1,500,000, and the directors are L. A. Espinal and R. E. Parraga, of New York, and J. C. Bothin, of Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico. The company's principal office is in New York.

The Keyser Provision & Brewery Company, Keyser, W. Va., has been incorporated. The incorporators are: J. H. Engle, Indiana, Pa.; J. B. Denny, Edinburgh, Pa.; J. H. Luther, Dr. M. R. Bell, V. F. Alkire, J. R. Bean, W. H. Griffith and O. A. Hood, Keyser. This company is capitalized at \$200,000. They will erect a plant with a capacity of 20,000 gallons per day of beer, ale, porter and malt, and will provide cold storage for meats and

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fruits, etc., and will handle fruits, grain, vegetables and livestock, pack meats, manufacture ice and electricity for market, etc.

Otto Hinze has started a slaughter house at Iola, Kan.

DR. WILEY GOES TO EUROPE.

Chief Chemist Wiley of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Agricultural Department is on a trip abroad, both for pleasure and the profit of his bureau. This is the unkind way the Merchants' Review notes his departure:

"It is gravely reported that Dr. H. W. Wiley, the Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry at Washington, has just sailed for Europe, where he intends to make a careful study of the methods of other governments in dealing with the food problem. He will not return to this country until the fall. This is the Washington way of doing business. The law affecting imported foods has been in force some months, and now the government sends out for information as to its enforcement. The national pure food bill has threatened to pass any time this twenty years, and if it had the government would of course have been caught napping."

"It might be suggested, in passing, that trips to Europe from the departments at Washington have had great attractions this year, especially for officials of Secretary Wilson's department."

TO HEAD CENTRAL LEATHER.

It is reported on good authority that Nathan Allen, of Kenosha, will be chairman of the board of directors and the dominating spirit of the new Central Leather Co. in the reorganization of the United States Leather Company. The interest of the old United States Leather Company was one of the largest and the transfer of the Allen tanneries to the reorganized concern will greatly enlarge that interest. Arrangements are nearly complete for turning over the Kenosha property to Central Leather, and when this is done

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., August 12, 1905.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city for the month of September, 1905, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on August 22, 1905, and then opened. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores, opened August 22, 1905," addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

Aug. 12 and 19.

the new concern will effect a permanent organization. Only a short time ago the Allens incorporated their business under the name of the N. R. Allen Sons Tannery Company. The capitalization was fixed at \$800,000, but the figure at which it will be turned over to Central Leather is probably ten times that amount. The old United States Leather Company is said to have made an offer of \$7,000,000 for the properties some years ago, which offer was refused.

ONE MILLION BOXES OF TIN.

Chicago packers are about to close a deal with the American Tinplate Company for one million boxes of tin, at a cost of between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000. W. C. Croneymeyer, of the tinplate company, left Pittsburgh for Chicago to close the deal, which has been pending for some weeks and is all but closed. The tin is to be of the higher grade, and is to be used by the packers to ship their products abroad. On account of the big order all of the plants of the tinplate company have been ordered to resume operations in full this week. The contract is one of the largest that has been let in recent years, and will keep the plants busy for many months.

August 19, 1905.

THE NEED FOR RECIPROCITY

T. W. Tomlinson, secretary of the American Stock Growers' Association, delivered a very interesting address before the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress at Portland this week. His subject was two-fold, the proposed reciprocity treaties and the control of railroad rates. As the latter is not of special interest to the meat trades, only his remarks on the former subject are reproduced. They are as follows:

There are two national questions of great importance which vitally concern not only the live stock industry of the trans-Mississippi region, but the prosperity of all the varied interests of this country and the welfare of every citizen of this republic. One is our international trade relations, and the other is the regulation of interstate railroad rates and charges by a proper tribunal of the United States Government.

In considering our international trade relations it should always be borne in mind that the foundation of our national prosperity lies in our unrivaled agricultural resources and their development. There has been nothing artificial about this development; no favors were necessary to promote it; simply the utilization of a fertile soil and favoring climate. Half a century ago the exports of our meat products were of little importance; last year we exported approximately 20 per cent. of the meat products and the meat animals we produced. Of the total value of our exports during 1904, agricultural products, including live stock and meats, represented \$850,000,000, or 60 per cent.; in former years it has always averaged higher percentage. Our surplus of agricultural products and live stock has been largely induced by the export demand; that demand is the prime factor in establishing the price at home, which, in turn, is the measure of profit to the farmer and stock grower, and on their prosperity all other industries are admittedly dependent. Those familiar with the character of that territory, the acquirement of which this exposition commemorates, will endorse the statement that we have not reached the limit of our production of meats and grain; in all probability it will gradually increase for many years; likewise will the surplus that we can spare for export. Therefore, we must in future find a foreign market for a larger volume of these products or a radical readjustment of agriculture and live stock conditions will be imperative.

At the outset I desire to distinctly disavow any partisanship. The best interests of the live stock industry, as I view them, require the correction of certain abuses that have grown up under the existing laws, and our tariff should now be revised so that it can be made an effective agency for opening foreign markets for our food products, or, at least, for retaining such trade as we now possess. I will confine my remarks specifically to meat animals and their products, although they apply with almost equal significance to all the products of agriculture.

For many years this nation has proceeded on the theory that foreign countries must buy our meats, and their needs were so urgent that any import duties or restrictions they might impose would not lessen the demand. Several recent instances to the contrary, together with present and threatened conditions, compel a modification of these views; and, furthermore, there are new factors to be considered, such as the competition of Argentina, New Zealand and Canada, making it all the more important that this problem should receive immediate and careful attention by Congress. The result of any increase or reduction of foreign duties on our meat products has invariably been reflected in the volume of such exports; this is plainly

noticeable in the decrease of our exports to France and Germany following the increase in their duties.

Our exports of live cattle did not reach any appreciable volume until early in the seventies. Since then they have steadily increased, both in number and value per head, and during last year, which was the record, about 600,000 head were exported, valued at \$41,500,000. Of this number 388,000 head, valued at \$36,000,000, and averaging per head \$98, went to the United Kingdom. That country is the only important foreign market where our beef cattle are admitted free of duty. In 1894 the importation of cattle from the United States to Germany was prohibited on account of the alleged discovery of Texas fever, and in 1895 France took the same action; the duties of other continental countries, with the exception of Belgium, are so high as to almost amount to prohibition.

Of sheep we exported last year 338,000, valued at \$2,173,000, of which number the United Kingdom received 248,000, or 73 per cent.

During 1904 this country exported fresh beef, valued at \$24,100,000; salted beef, \$3,000,000; canned beef, \$5,200,000; tallow, \$3,000,000, and oleo oil, \$12,000,000, a total of \$47,300,000. These are decreases from recent years, and are the smallest annual exports of these products since 1898.

Our exports of hog products last year were valued at \$110,000,000, a marked decrease, both in quantity and value, from the average of recent years for all classes of provisions except lard and sausage casings.

According to the government figures, the exports of all meats and meat products (not including live animals) during the six years preceding 1904, averaged \$177,000,000. Last year they amounted to \$160,000,000, or \$17,000,000 less than the average, and \$36,000,000 less than the high total of 1901.

A careful examination of all available data supports the conclusion that our export trade in meat products, which has been gradually expanding for many years, has about reached its limit under present conditions, and, in view of impending additional duties on the part of some foreign countries, a serious decline in this trade is probable. Our only free market is the United Kingdom. The governments of continental Europe and other countries, with but few exceptions as to certain commodities, now impose or threaten to impose duties and restrictions on our live stock and its product, many of which are substantially prohibitive.

During 1904 the United Kingdom took 66 per cent. of our total exports of live stock and meat products; the volume of this trade to that country was substantially the same as in previous years, but to all other European countries there was a marked decline. Our trade in meat products to continental Europe is in a deplorable state. Last year we exported to Germany meat products valued approximately at \$17,600,000, a decrease from the preceding year of 22 per cent.; to the Netherlands, \$12,800,000, a decrease of 6 per cent.; to Belgium, \$4,200,000, a decrease of 10 per cent.; to France, \$860,000, a decrease of 47 per cent. These exports average less than for recent years, and every indication points to a further shrinkage unless present conditions are altered.

The reason for decreasing exports to continental countries is plain. Their duties have been advanced, in some cases special articles have been prohibited, inspection and other fees have been doubled, and sanitary restrictions have multiplied.

The present German custom laws dates from 1879, but has been subsequently modified in several respects. Under this law the import duty on bacon is equivalent in our money to 2.2 cents per pound; on other pork products and fresh meat, 1.8 cents; on lard and oleo oil, 1.1 cents; on meat extracts and bouillon, 2.2 cents, and on canned meats, 6.5 cents per pound. In 1900 the importation of sausages and canned meats was prohibited,

and there was then passed by the Agrarian party a new inspection law, which provided (in addition to the duties above named) a charge for general inspection, another charge for chemical inspection, and in the case of hog products a further charge for inspection for trichina. These extra charges average, on hog products, from 1½ to 2½ cents per pound. The effect of these added restrictions is apparent in the decreased exports from this country and the enhanced prices for meats in Germany, which are higher today than for twenty-five years and are causing bitter complaint on the part of the manufacturing element in that country.

Not satisfied with the present almost prohibitive duties and regulations, Germany passed another law, to take effect in March, 1906, provided satisfactory reciprocal treaties are not negotiated before then, increasing the duties on fresh and prepared meats from this country about three-fold, and on lard and its compounds, oleo, etc., about 25 per cent. These new duties will absolutely prevent our shipping any meat products to Germany.

France is an agricultural country, somewhat like our own. Still, under the French tariff law of 1892, we were able to sell that country, for many years, about \$4,000,000 worth of meat products annually. In 1903 France enacted a new tariff law, making the import duty on all beef and pork products, fresh or salted, from this country, 4.4 cents per pound, and on lard, 1.3 cents per pound. These duties, on most of our meat products, were double those previously in force, and the effect was promptly reflected in our exports to France, which amounted last year to only \$860,000, or about one-fifth of the average of previous years.

The duties of Germany and France serve as fair examples of the import tariffs of other nations. Some have higher and others lower schedules, but none are nominal, and all have a potent influence on the volume of our export trade in these products.

The recent action of Germany and France presages what we may justly expect from other countries unless this nation makes some reasonable concessions. These foreign nations need our food products and will buy them generously provided we will permit them to sell something in exchange; but so long as we try to exclude every article they could sell to us, we cannot blame them for retaliating with the same tactics. The day of reckoning has come. In order to permit some of our manufacturing concerns to sell their goods at a round price at home, and probably a less price abroad, our live stock products are being barred out of many foreign markets where they are needed and where they could be sold at a fair profit.

President McKinley, in his Buffalo address, said:

"A system which provides a mutual exchange of commodities is manifestly essential to the continued and healthful growth of our export trade. We must not repose in fancied security that we can forever sell everything and buy little or nothing. If such a thing were possible, it would not be best for us or for those with whom we deal."

From 1790 to 1897 the excess of our exports over imports was \$353,000,000. During the succeeding seven years, ending last December, the excess was \$3,700,000,000, or ten times greater than during the previous 107 years. These figures spell great changes in our commerce with the world. In the earlier years of our national life our imports exceeded our exports. Such is the history of all new countries. With our development came the increase in our exports and the reversal of former conditions; and now our exports have grown so rapidly that the present stupendous balance of trade should cause grave apprehension. It is axiomatic that the advantages of trade must be mutual. If we do not desire to pose as universal philanthropists, we must buy as much as we sell. We cannot forever go on exporting more than we import. Indeed, the tide must turn within not many years.

(Concluded on page 37.)

THE BEEF INDUSTRY

Report of James R. Garfield, Commissioner of Corporations, United States Department of Commerce and Labor.

CHAPTER IV.—COMPARISON OF THE PRICES OF CATTLE AND OF DRESSED BEEF.

(Continued from last week.)

Introduction.

The present investigation into the beef-packing industry was made in accordance with the hereinbefore-cited resolution of Congress, which states, among other things, that "the Secretary of Commerce and Labor be, and he is hereby, requested to investigate the causes of the low prices of beef cattle in the United States since July 1, 1903, and the unusually large margins between the prices of beef cattle and the selling prices of fresh beef." The execution of this investigation, intrusted by Congress to the Department of Commerce and Labor, demands, therefore, the ascertainment of the price movements of beef cattle and of dressed beef and the margin between the same. Not only the general course of prices of cattle and dressed beef, but also variations and differences in the prices of these commodities in different places and by different packers are pertinent subjects of inquiry.

The scope of the work may be defined in more concrete and detailed form as follows: First, the determination of cattle prices and the causes of their variations. This comprises the price movements of different sorts and qualities of cattle, the differences between different packers and between different packing points, and the construction of tables showing general price movements for all classes of cattle combined, both for different markets and for the chief markets combined.

Second. The determination of dressed-beef prices and the causes of their variations. This comprises the price movements of different qualities of beef, the differences in prices between different packers at different wholesale markets, and the construction of tables showing general price movements for different markets and for the beef business of the western packers throughout the country.

Third. A determination of the margins between the prices of cattle and dressed beef and the causes of their variations. This comprises the movement of the margin for different qualities of cattle and beef, the differences in the margin for different packers and for different markets, and the construction of tables showing the general movement of the margin for different markets and for the packing industry of the country as a whole, together with an examination of the effects of the percentage of dressed beef to the total live weight and the value of by-products.

The completeness and accuracy of the investigation of the prices of cattle and beef depends, first, on the character of the business, and, second, on the nature of the statistical records which can be obtained.

The packing business presents great advantages and great difficulties in the analysis of prices. On the one hand the business is concentrated to a large extent in the control of a few large concerns and at a few points, while on the other hand the raw material, namely cattle, and the chief product, namely beef, show a variation in quality and value according to a great number of circumstances.

The material for the determination of the

prices of these commodities and the analysis of them is derived from several sources. First in completeness, accuracy and importance are the statistics of the business of the packers obtained from their accounts. The cattle killing records show generally the numbers and weights of cattle killed, the live cost, the conventional "dressed cost," and, in some cases, additional material of importance concerning the quality and value of the cattle in the per cent. of beef per hundredweight and the weights and values of hides, fats and other by-products. These figures cover sometimes the whole business and all kinds of cattle, sometimes particular kinds of cattle are distinguished also; sometimes on account of the absence of totals it was found necessary to confine the statistics to selected typical days. For dressed beef the records show generally only the "dressed cost," the weight and the price per hundredweight. The tables cover for certain packers the sales of all beef, but besides these the average prices for individual markets have been obtained from these packers and from others also for the business of particular places or particular concerns located therein. The records for individual markets are unsatisfactory in not showing the relation between the beef price and the original cattle price; this is due to the character of the bookkeeping methods of the packers and to their reluctance to reveal to their rivals or to the public the exact distribution of their products.

Sources of statistical information of value are found in a number of Government publications. Among these may be mentioned particularly the reports of the Bureau of Animal Industry, respecting the number of cattle inspected at slaughter, the reports of the same bureau and of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor respecting the receipts and shipments of cattle at certain stockyards, the exports and imports of cattle and dressed beef and the reports of the census respecting the statistics of cattle raising and beef production. Statistical information of value is furnished also by semi-official organizations and public corporations, such as boards of trade and stockyard companies concerning the movement and prices of cattle and beef. The trade journals for the live stock and provision industries, as well as the daily press, furnish useful records of movements and prices. They also supply valuable criticisms of the markets for cattle and beef and the general conditions of the packing industry and other industries intimately connected with it. Finally information of value has been obtained by the Bureau of Corporations from answers to circulars of inquiry sent to parties interested in or concerned with the industries of cattle raising, beef packing and beef selling and by oral statements made to its officers and agents.

(To be Continued.)

Note.—The publication of the official report of Commissioner Garfield on his investigation of the beef industry began in the issue of The National Provisioner of March 25.



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IMPROVEMENTS AT TORONTO.

The advocates of increased accommodation at an expenditure of \$17,000 to the Toronto cattle market on its present site won when the Board of Control ordered that tenders be advertised to go on with the work. The objection of the Mayor was that the site was too crowded, but it was decided this was the only thing possible to do under the circumstances.

**SEE THE LIST OF
BARGAINS
ON PAGE 48**

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FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING BRANCH HOUSES

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Barclay Street Market, 105 Barclay Street
Gansevoort Market, 22-24 Tenth Avenue
West Washington Market, West and Bloomfield Streets
Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue
Manhattan Market, W. 35th Street and Eleventh Avenue

BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 North Sixth Street
Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue
Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

West 39th Street Market, 668-670 West 39th Street
Westchester Avenue Market, 769-771 Westchester Avenue
West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue
Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Streets
Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street
West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 West 39th Street
West Side Market }

JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets
Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

Swift & Company New York

Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue

RUMORED AND DENIED.

Rumors of a large increase in capital of the Kansas City Stock Yards Company, placed by some as high as \$10,000,000, have been in circulation among livestock commission men and packers for several days. E. E. Richardson, secretary and treasurer of the company, said: "If such a move is contemplated and stockholders of the Stock Yards Company, it is news to me. I know of no reason for an increase in stock."

"Wouldn't you know if such a move were contemplated?" Mr. Richardson was asked

"I would be one of the first to know it, I would think," he replied.

SITE FOR PACKINGHOUSE.

Charles E. McSweeney, of Kansas City, Kan., and other Kansas City packinghouse men, are figuring on building an independent plant in some Kansas town, and overtures have been made to both Topeka and Fort Scott. The plant as proposed will have a killing capacity of 250 cattle and 500 hogs per day. It will cost in the neighborhood of \$250,000, employing 250 men, and will have a

pay roll of approximately \$18,000 a month. The proposition submitted to Topeka is that the town donate a site of five acres and subscribe \$25,000. The proposition submitted by Fort Scott, according to Mr. McSweeney, is a trifle better than this. Mr. McSweeney said he and his associates were in correspondence with the commercial clubs of several other Kansas towns, but the negotiations had not gone far enough to divulge them. The company is not incorporated, but Mr. McSweeney declared it was composed of business men who were willing to risk their money in the venture.

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NO "SQUARE DEAL"

The speech delivered by President Roosevelt at Chautauqua, on August 11th, has to be taken as the official announcement by the head of the Administration of his policy during the approaching session of Congress. For that reason it has to be considered as a serious program and not merely as the eloquent diversion of a good talker. For the very same reason, however, we have to assume that every word of the set speech was intentionally put in its proper place and that it was deliberately used for its full meaning. The first part of the speech does not concern our readers who do not look into a trade-paper to be enlightened about the Monroe Doctrine and about its application to Venezuela and San Domingo. But the second part of the speech, headed "Supervision of Corporations" is reported in other columns of this issue, to be better digested by readers of The National Provisioner than was possible from daily papers read in the rush of business.

Special attention is called to the passage about the indictment of "at least certain of the beef packers." It appears that of all the

corporations which may have attracted the President's active mind to the momentous question of corporations, "certain of the beef packers" are the only ones worthy of his special mention. Railroads, insurance companies, oil, copper, steel and the dozen of other well-known "trusts" evidently do not deserve any special attention, we suppose, because our "yellows" have chosen to neglect them temporarily. Perhaps also they are either too mighty or too weakly foes, or they have concluded a truce with the great ruler—have gone down to their knees and worship, to his delight. They are ignored, but "certain of the beef packers" enjoy the exclusive privilege of being distinguished throughout with the Grand Prix, but at least by Special Mention.

"It has become our conviction, that in some cases, such as that of at least certain of the beef packers recently indicted in Chicago, it is impossible longer to show leniency." These are the President's words. "Our" conviction, he said. Should it not rather be "my" conviction? Secretary Moody undoubtedly is a part of the Government, which alone could have been meant by the word "our," as long as we maintain this republic. And Mr. Moody only recently declared that "both the principles of law and a sense of fair play required us *all* to hold our judgment in suspense." All, including the President. Besides, what did he mean by the phrase, "it is impossible longer to show leniency?" Who ever demanded, requested or expected anything like leniency? Certainly not these "certain of the beef packers." Justice, fair play, a "square deal," is all that could be expected and that can be demanded from the Government. It can be especially demanded of the President that he holds not only his judgment but also his words in suspense until an unbiased jury be chosen, the evidence be heard and the verdict be rendered. Of all Americans, the President should be the very last to publicly prejudge indicted men and to make the selection of an unbiased jury still more difficult.

The beef packers are the only ones mentioned in the Chautauqua speech of the President. It is unavoidable, therefore, to think of the beef packers, when he blames, further on, many of the great corporations that consistently strain the last resources of legal technicalities to avoid obedience to a law for the reasonable regulation of their business, or when he thunders against abuses by certain very wealthy corporations, or individuals. Was it, perhaps, necessary to strain the last resources of legal technicalities to have Commissioner Garfield present his report about "certain" and other beef packers? We are confident that all beef packers will be found cheerfully willing to comply with the President's suggestions as

to supervision by the Department of Commerce and Labor, provided the President can assure them that this supervision will not be abused for private gains as has been the experience in other Departments. With all due respect to the brilliant and gallant gentlemen at the head of the government we cannot but state that the beef packers have not received from him a "square deal."

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DISAPPOINTING

The results of the Chicago reciprocity conference are by no means satisfactory. More than two hundred agricultural, commercial and industrial associations assembled by delegates in order to urge international commercial peace by way of reciprocal tariff agreements, and finally concluded to adopt the enemy's policy of a dual tariff as the most practical means for continued commercial strife. In order to emphasize the continuation of this strife the principle of protection was recognized as the established policy of this country. The fine Italian hand of the ruling spirit can be easily identified by this result.

It appears that there is neither a chance nor an earnest desire to force reciprocity treaties through the U. S. Senate; the influence of protected interests is evidently too strongly entrenched in that branch of legislative power. The government apparently decided to face the threatening European conditions in a manner which would give greater powers to the federal executive. The dual, or maximum and minimum tariffs, whenever established by legislation as the national policy, vests in the executive the power to apply the minimum to countries which do not discriminate against us. It is manifestly a war measure, and indicates about as much of retaliation as of reciprocal sentiment. That the new organization adopted the title of an American Reciprocal Tariff League is only in line with the general ambiguous result.

Nevertheless, there is no use of "crying over spilled milk." Let us try to make the best of it. The agitation for a tariff policy of fairer justice to the consumer and of greater consideration for our foreign trade has been opened, and the stand-patters will be swept away. The American people will commence to take an active part, and those interested in the meat trade not the least of all. We still have good reason to assume that the final results will be nearer to reciprocity than to retaliation.

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You want to keep posted in your business. Text-books by the authorities in every department of the packinghouse, refrigeration and allied fields are offered for less than they can be secured anywhere else in our semi-annual book sale. See page 10.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

FLORIDA FULLER'S EARTH.

The importance of the subject warrants discussion at some length of the decolorization of oils and fats by means of aluminum-magnesium-hydrosilicate, Florida fuller's earth. This substance is found in alluvial deposits 2 to 12 feet in thickness in the interior of Florida. It usually occurs above a layer of sand, and beneath a layer of 2 feet of humus and from 2 to 6 feet of plastic clay.

When freshly dug out it is a moist greenish mass which has to be freed from clay and sand and dried in thin layers before it can be sold. During the drying process it loses about 50 per cent. in weight, and leaves a white friable mass which still contains from 15 to 18 per cent. of water. Finally it is ground in a mill and sorted into different grades by sifting.

The commercial product is a neutral white or grayish or yellowish-white powder, which when dry is extremely hygroscopic. Its average composition is as follows: Silica, 56.53; alumina, 11.57; magnesia, 6.29; iron oxide, 3.32; calcium oxide, 3.06; water, 17.95 and alkalies, etc., 1.28 per cent.

It is usually necessary to dehydrate Florida fuller's earth before use. This is best done in a special apparatus from which air is excluded as far as possible, the powder being heated with continual agitation at 300 to 500 deg. C., until it assumes a grayish blue shade. This removes both the absorbed water and the chemically combined water of hydration. For many purposes it is sufficient to expel absorbed water by heating the powder at 120 deg. C., though the product is a much less effective bleaching agent than that roasted at the higher temperature.

Preliminary experiments should be made with the oils and fats to be bleached, in order to determine the most suitable temperature in each case. Thus, light mineral oils, such as petroleum and vaseline oil, are completely decolorized at 12 to 17 deg. C., while 60 to 80 deg. C. is the most suitable temperature for the finer vegetable oils, and 70 to 125 deg. C. for solid fats. In the case of the heaviest mineral oils, such as cylinder oils, bleaching can only be effected at a higher temperature, 140 to 150 deg. C.

The amount of earth required also varies with the different oils, some requiring 3 to 5 per cent., others 7 to 10, while still others need as much as 15 to 20 per cent., or more. Hard paraffine, after preliminary treatment with sulphuric acid, etc., is completely bleached by means of only 1½ to 2 per cent. of the earth. Cocoanut oil, palm kernel oil, and olive oil require 2 to 3 per cent., while rape oil, arachis oil, cottonseed and linseed oil need a greater proportion, usually 5 to 10 per cent. The earthy flavor left in edible oils after treatment can be removed by a short treatment with 10 per cent. of a 10

per cent. salt solution, or with 1 to 1½ per cent. of powdered dry sodium bicarbonate.

The method of treatment has also great influence on the results. The filtration method is simple and widely employed, but is open to the objections that filtration through a layer of about 1½ feet is slow, that only the coarser grades of earth can be used, and that some method of heating the oil or fat during the filtration is necessary. In methods by mixing, the oil, brought to the right temperature, is mechanically mixed for about 20 minutes with the requisite proportion of earth, and then pressed in a filter press. The earth left in either process contains about 80 per cent. of its weight of oil.

In the case of linseed or other drying oils the powder can be used in oil paints, while in the case of other oils the earth can be extracted with a suitable solvent or blown out by air or steam out of the filter press. The oil thus obtained is of a dark color, but can be bleached by means of more Florida earth. The residual earth can be regenerated by heating it to 400 to 500 deg. C. and the dark product thus obtained used again for bleaching.

SHEEP LEATHER WITH CHAMOIS FINISH.

Sheep skins that are damaged on the grain can be finished upon the flesh side. When a highly-glazed leather is required, the skins may be brushed over on the flesh side with a solution of dye stuff to each liter of which has been added 200 grains of flour. After drying, they are then glazed by machine. The goods to be dressed for imitation chamois and fancy leathers are placed for five minutes in a solution of two grains of potassium bichromate dissolved in six liters of cold water, washed, slicked out, and dyed in the tray, using sufficient basic dye stuff. The drum and paddle methods of dyeing are not to be recommended in the case of these skins. The dyed goods are washed, slicked out, oiled over and quickly dried. When dry they are rubbed over with powdered pumice on the flesh side in order to raise the "nap," and are brush stained on the flesh side with a color supplementary to that used in dyeing the grain side, e. g., red with yellow, orange with blue, purple with violet. The final finish is produced by rubbing over the flesh side with fine pumice stone.

DETECTION OF COCOANUT OIL IN BUTTER.

Besides using the apparatus of described dimensions in carrying out Polenske's method, it is of still greater importance to add pumice of uniform size for the prevention of bumping. Pumice powder is recommended. If pieces of pumice of 2 mm. size be employed, acids distil over which would otherwise remain in the distilling flask, and the results

are thus considerably affected. Results obtained indicate that the upper limit for the new butter value of pure butter should be about 0.8 higher than that given by Polenske. Tests with butter procured from one and the same dairy during a period in which a change of fodder was made showed that in certain cases the new butter value varies considerably, whilst the Reichert-Meissl value is only affected to a much smaller degree.

VALUE OF HUMIC COMPOUNDS.

It is found that certain crops are improved more when the soil is treated with a dressing of humic compounds than with manure of purely mineral origin, and that phosphohumic compounds, humates and humo-phosphates have a markedly higher manurial value than ordinary superphosphates or slag phosphates. The humo-phosphates are considered to be the most valuable compounds in this respect.

RECENT PATENTS.

795,847.—Apparatus for Evaporating Milk. William A. McCool, Transverse City, Mich. An apparatus comprising a chamber provided with an air-inlet and a water-escapae, a heating-coil arranged within the chamber, an evaporating-chamber provided with a dome communicating with a suitable suction device, a plurality of cooling-coils, having one end communicating with the upper portion of the heating-chamber, a manifold arranged within the evaporating-chamber and communicating with the other end of the cooling-coils, air-discharge pipes depending from the manifold and extending to a point near the bottom of the evaporating chamber, and means for controlling a passage of air through the discharge-pipes.

796,088.—Purifying Apparatus. Hans Reisert, Cologne, Germany, assignor to Hans Reisert Company, a corporation of Germany. In a water-purifying apparatus, the combination of means for receiving a reagent and means for intermittently and impulsively supplying water to the reagent in such a manner as to stir substantially the entire reagent.

796,189.—Centrifugal Liquid Separator. Thomas Collins and Ernest L. Hartmann, Bainbridge, N. Y., assignors to American Separator Company, Bainbridge, N. Y., a corporation of New York. The combination with an outer liner member, of an inner member comprising a series of blades which in cross-section obliquely cross radial lines, and annulus disks at the respective ends thereof, the lower disk setting within the liner and the upper disk extending over and resting upon the same.

795,266.—Water Filter. Joseph G. Sutton, Seneca, Mo., assignor to American Tripoli Company, Seneca, Mo., a corporation. The combination of a cylindrical case open at both of its ends and provided at each end with an outwardly-presented bead forming an annular pocket, a filter-cylinder within said cylinder and spaced from the inner wall of the case throughout its entire height, and a packing-ring in each of said pockets and engaging said filter-cylinder at points inwardly from the ends thereof.

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SUCTION GAS PRODUCERS.

Suction gas producer plants are being more and more introduced with great success in this country on account of their simple working and great economy in running and maintaining expenses. They are used in connection with a gas engine for developing power for all kinds of industries and shops.

A suction gas producer, shown in the cut, is working successfully in the machine shop of the F. W. Horstmann Company, East Newark, N. J. This shop, which was using

gas goes through the equalizer, which is a simple iron drum, to the engine.

This plant is provided with a hopper which is sufficiently large so as to contain fuel for the whole working day, so that no refilling of coal is required during the working hours. After shutting down over night the lower door is kept somewhat open and also the valve leading to the flue, so as to keep up a little draft and maintain the fire. In the morning before starting up the fire is cleaned from the ashes and the hopper filled with

This plant used, until a short time ago, a gasoline engine for developing its power, and has now installed this producer, which works very satisfactorily on the engine after the compression in the latter has been increased sufficiently.

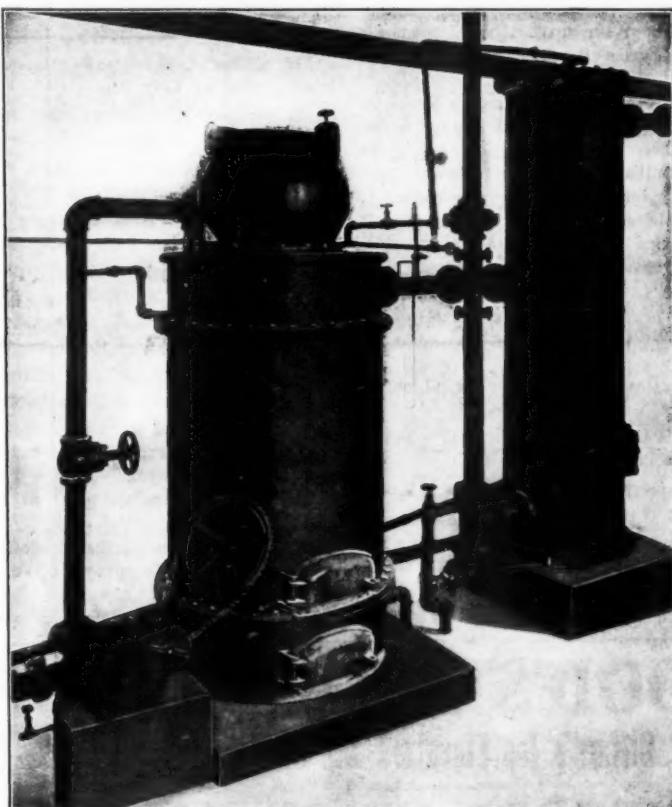
The saving in both of these plants is such that the first cost of the plant is recovered by the saving in less than one year.

AN INDESTRUCTIBLE LARD BARREL.

The Brecht Butchers' Supply Company, St. Louis, Mo., and New York, has issued an attractive little booklet describing one of its endless line of butchers' and packers' supplies, the indestructible lard barrel, for makers and shippers of lard, tallow, etc. It describes the body of the barrel as made of heavy galvanized steel, encircled by a round-edged $\frac{1}{4}$ x 2-inch iron band on top and bottom, and two half-round iron bands near center, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, on which the barrel rolls. The head is also made of heavy galvanized steel, encircled by a flat iron band, $\frac{1}{4}$ x 2 inches, on which are riveted wedge-shaped cams, opened and closed by means of a square socket key. This operation in either case (opening or closing) requires only a few seconds—a vast item in the matter of saving time, labor and cooperage, and, furthermore, in obtaining cleanliness and convenience of handling. Inside the cover is fitted a leather gasket, which rests on a shoulder in the body, making it leak-proof. When the cover is removed, the barrel is left clear of any obstruction inside, giving free access for taking out contents. The advantages of the barrel are portability, durability, economy, cleanliness, leakage proof, strength, lightness and ease of handling.

COTTONSEED MEAL IN CRUDE OIL.

Although marketable crude oils are usually free from meal, it is well to keep an eye to the possible chance of it occurring in any lot offered for sale. The methods of determination is comparatively simple, but care should be taken to secure a truly representative sample of the oil to be examined. A 11 c. m. filter paper is dried in the water bath and then weighed. Through this paper 25 grams of the oil, which has previously been warmed, is filtered. When all the oil has gone through the filter paper the meal is washed free from oil by adding successive small portions of ether; the paper and contents are then dried in the water oven and weighed. The increase in weight of the paper is the amount of mealy matter contained in the oil.



illuminating gas, in connection with a gas engine, is using now a gas producer. The plant, which was built by Dr. Oskar Nagel, of New York City, is working according to the guarantee given with the plant, that is, the development of 1 B.H.P. hour from 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds of anthracite (pea) on full load, 1 1-3 pounds on three-quarter load, and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds on one-half load.

The plant has a capacity of 20 H. P. and consists of a hand blower, producer, with evaporator on top of same, and a scrubber, which is shown on the cut. The overflow water-pot which belongs to the plant is in the pit between the producer and the scrubber, and a small equalizing tank is connected on the floor below to the engine so as to connect the scrubber with the engine.

By the sucking action of the engine the air is drawn over the surface of hot water in a water-jacket and saturated with steam, and this saturated mixture of steam and air is drawn through the fuel whereby the producer gas is generated. From the producer the gas goes through the scrubber, which is filled with coke, and where it is freed from dust and tar by means of water. From the scrubber the

coal, and then the fire is blown hot for about ten to fifteen minutes by means of a hand blow until the gas is burning well at the test cock, and then the engine is started as usual.

During the working day the plant does not require any attention except cleaning the grate once or twice a day.

A similar plant of the same kind is working at the elevator of the Stockbridge Elevator Company, Stockbridge, Mich., and is working successfully on the changing load.

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Agents for the AMMONIA COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

E. R. Mason, Des Moines, Ia., is organizing a company to build an ice plant.

The Warren Brewing Company, Warren, Pa., capital \$300,000, is being organized to erect a brewery.

M. A. Baker, Brunswick, Ga., is contemplating the formation of a company to erect a 25-ton ice plant.

Dallas Creamery Company, of Dallas City, Ill. Incorporators: J. I. Heisler, P. H. Farren and R. H. Kirkby.

A. M. Clark, Kalamazoo, Mich., has organized a company with \$15,000 capital stock which will erect a 10-ton ice plant.

The Tampa Dairy Company, Tampa, Fla., capital \$10,000, has been incorporated by W. J. Barrett, R. I. Fisher and F. D. Bray.

William F. Lyons, president of the Central Ice Company, Kansas City, Mo., is at the head of a project to build a \$750,000 ice plant.

F. S. Richardson, W. W. Turner and Edward Stallings are organizing a company at Cordele, Ga., to erect an ice and cold storage plant.

Hugh Hamilton, president of the Magnolia Brewery, Houston, Tex., is organizing a company with \$100,000 capital stock to erect an ice factory.

The David Talbot Ice Company of Omaha, has filed amendments to its articles of incorporation, changing its name to the "John A. Doe Company of Omaha."

The Anniston Fertilizer and Ice Company, Anniston, Ala., has been organized with \$30,000 capital, by C. J. Houser, L. Mallory and George T. McElderry.

Ozark, Ark., has organized a flour mill stock company with a capital stock of \$25,000. This company contemplates operating an ice factory in connection with the mill.

Philadelphia Electric Light and Ice Manufacturing Company, domiciled at Philadelphia, Neosho County, Miss., with a capital stock of \$30,000. A. M. Boyd and others incorporators.

Blue Valley Creamery Company of St. Joseph, Mo., filed a statement to show that it had made an increase in its capital stock from \$12,500 to \$200,000. Assets, \$83,018.73; liabilities, \$17,507.95.

Port Richmond Hygeia Ice and Cold Storage Company, Port Richmond, N. Y.; manufacture and deal in ice; conduct cold storage and warehouse; capital, \$20,000. Incorpor-

porators: John A. Snyder, Samuel B. and George M. Kohler, all of Mariner's Harbor, N. Y.

The Arcadia Creamery Company, Arcadia, Tex., has been organized by J. A. Owens, president; E. O. Rogers, treasurer, and H. P. Hervey, secretary, to erect and operate a creamery which will be equipped for a capacity of 500 cans of butter. Capital stock, \$5,000.

The Crandall Creamery Company at Cran dall, Ind., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000, to establish a creamery in that town. The incorporators are Valentine Scheler, William C. Abbey, Frederick Lindsey, Charles P. Bye and Walter H. Fisher.

A company is being organized in Nebraska City, Neb., to operate a cold storage plant. Local business men and parties from Iowa who are familiar with the cold storage business will be interested in the new company, which will be a corporation of about \$30,000 capital stock.

ICE NOTES.

J. R. Brown, Attalla, Ala., will build an ice factory.

Local parties will erect an ice plant at Jalisco, Mex.

William Bale will install a cold storage plant at Jubilee, Ill.

The creamery at West Newbury, Mass., will be rebuilt at once.

R. A. Long will enlarge capacity of his ice plant at Beaufort, S. C.

Mrs. M. M. Jackson will erect an ice plant at White Springs, Fla.



The Kuhne Cold Storage Company will erect a plant at Troy, Mo.

Ernest Woodruff, Atlanta, Ga., will build an ice plant at Columbus, Ga.

Compton & Lewis are erecting a cold storage plant at Middleport, N. Y.

The Grey Bull Valley Creamery Association is being organized at Basin, Wyo.

J. E. Nissley, Topeka, Kans., will build a creamery at Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mex.

Fred L. Freeman has purchased the ice plant of C. H. Jordan at Hooperston, Ill.

Marion C. Burroughs contemplates building a 20-ton ice plant at Port Heywood, Va.

The National Poultry and Egg Company will erect a cold storage plant at Sedalia, Mo.

P. J. Brady, Cleveland, O., is organizing a company to erect an ice plant at Elkhart, Ind.

W. H. Spillner has purchased the ice plant of the Elkhorn Ice Company, at West Point, Neb.

The Cudahy Packing Company will build

WOOD'S ICE TOOLS

Gifford's Ice Elevators and Conveyors

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Successor to Wm. T. Wood & Co., Arlington, Mass., and Gifford Bros., Hudson, N. Y.

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an ice house to cost \$80,000 at Bellevue, Neb.

The Hawkinsville Light and Ice Company, Hawkinsville, Ga., will double capacity of plant.

James Watson, Rantoul, Ill., contemplates erecting an ice-making and cold storage plant.

The Roseburg Brewing and Ice Company, Roseburg, Ore., has been sold to Portland capitalists.

L. C. Bates & Company will erect an addition to their cold storage plant at New Haven, Conn.

Judge Haegler, of St. Louis, Mo., is organizing a company to manufacture ice at Collinsville, Ill.

The Paris Corners (Wis.) Creamery, a farmers' co-operative institution, was destroyed by fire.

Joseph Herbert has been appointed receiver of the Crystal Ice and Cold Storage Company, Davenport, Ia.

J. F. Walker is receiver of the England Ice Company, Little Rock, Ark. The plant will be sold in November.

Brandon & Beal, Leavenworth, Kan., are installing a 50-ton refrigerating machine for the manufacture of ice.

The refrigerating plant of the Mountain Ice Company, Pueblo, Colo., was totally destroyed by fire; loss \$100,000.

The capacity of the plant of the North



Every packer wants the most economical refrigerating machinery which can be depended upon to produce the maximum of capacity with the minimum of cost, and be the simplest and easiest operated.

The Vogt Machines may be depended upon to meet your requirements, no matter how rigid they may be. Based upon the Absorption System—the only really scientific refrigerating system—these machines produce results not otherwise possible.

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Norfolk, The Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
Atlanta, Century Building, Southern Power Supply Co.
Jacksonville, Atlantic Coast Line Ave., S. E. W. Acosta.
New Orleans, Magazine & Common Sts., Finlay, Dicks & Co., Ltd.
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COLD STORAGE, Etc.

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apolis, Minn. Bids for the St. Paul plant of the same company were opened last week.

The ice houses formerly belonging to the Knickerbocker Ice Company, and now owned by the American Ice Company at Biddle's Island, opposite Kinkora, N. J., were destroyed by lightning.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of Treasurer Marion Branch, N. H. D. V. S., National Military Home, Grant County, Indiana, until 10 o'clock a. m., August 24, 1905, and then opened for construction of building for refrigerating and cold storage plant and for dairy barn, in accordance with plans and specifications, which may be seen in the Treasurer's office.

A fire in the pipe-bending works of Mr. John Simmons Company, South street, Newark, N. J., lighted up the Newark meadows. With an insufficient water supply the flames gained rapid headway and made a spectacular blaze. The fire occurred at midnight, and when discovered had already secured a firm hold on one of the big buildings of the pipe-bending works. When the firemen arrived it was soon plain that the water pressure was inadequate. In spite of all efforts the flames leaped from one big structure to another until three had been destroyed. The fire was then held. It is estimated by officers of the company that the damage will exceed \$100,000.

COLD STORAGE FOR FRUITS.

(Continued from last week.)

Among the numerous methods now employed, refrigeration is the only one by which food may be preserved without materially affecting its appearance, flavor and digestibility, that is, be preserved in its natural condition. Unfortunately, however, low temperatures will not actually kill micro-organisms, but merely prevent their active growth. There are considerable differences in the temperatures at which the different kinds of molds and bacteria grow most rapidly; some flourish at cool temperatures, while others demand a moderate warmth for their development. At or somewhat above the boiling point of water, all species of micro-organisms are destroyed, while at temperatures approaching freezing, they are reduced to a state of inactivity, their growth being completely checked a few degrees below freezing. Hence all kinds of food and drink may be preserved, to some extent at least, by being kept at a low temperature. Substances like meat, which can be frozen without change, may be preserved almost indefinitely in the frozen state; fruits and vegetables, on the other hand, are ruined by freezing and can only be kept for a longer or shorter period at temperatures a few degrees higher than freezing.

The different forms of decay or rotting to which vegetable matters are subject, are generally caused by molds. In case the molds are already present in fruits or vegetables, cold storage will to some extent preserve these foods by checking the growth of the micro-organisms; it is, however, chiefly for the storage of sound products that refrigeration is of value. There are great differences in the keeping qualities of different kinds of fruit and between different varieties of the same fruit; very marked differences even between different strains of the same variety.

While some fruits, as for example winter apples and oranges, will keep for months under suitable conditions, others like pears, peaches and berries, are prone to rapid decay, unless special precautions are taken to exclude infection.

In general, the thinner the skin and the softer the flesh, the more rapidly will a fruit suffer decay. A little reflection will show us why this must be so. Mold spores are always present in the air and are also carried about by insects, and through these agencies come in contact with fruits. They may lodge upon the skin, but if the conditions there are not favorable to their growth the fruit remains perfectly sound. In case, however, the skin is cracked or bruised, the spores rapidly develop and, thrusting their mycelium threads into the pulp, the mold grows in the latter, and the more vigorously the softer the flesh of the fruit. It is evident, therefore, that a sound peach or plum must keep better than one whose skin has been injured, and that a winter apple, with its tough skin and firm pulp, must resist infection longer than the summer varieties, having a thinner skin and softer pulp.

Before the introduction of mechanical refrigeration, the storage of fruit in ice houses or chambers, refrigerated by freezing mixtures, was practiced to a limited extent, though in some cases on a fairly large scale; within the past quarter of a century, however, enormous strides have been made in the preservation of fruit and vegetables by cold storage, in warehouses as well as in transit, and the trade in some of these products, notably apples, pears and citrus fruits, has derived almost incalculable benefits from this progress.

Not only has it become possible through cold storage to prevent in a large measure the enormous waste consequent upon abundant crops, but the extension of the markets and the marketing seasons for the different fruits has also materially stimulated the growing of finer grades. The successful and prolific cold storage of fruit depends on a considerable number of factors. Among these may be mentioned: (1) the kinds and varieties of fruit best adapted for cold storage; (2) the quality of the fruit and its condition of ripeness and soundness; (3) the manner in which the fruit is picked and packed; (4) the temperature of the storage chamber; and (5) the degree of moisture and the circulation of air in the refrigerator. All these points have received careful and intelligent attention at the hands of fruit dealers and producers as well as of the pomologists of many agricultural stations, and while many important problems still remain unsolved, the general principles of the application of cold storage to the fruit trade are now fairly established.

As to the kinds and varieties of fruit best suited for cold storage, it may be said that it is the fruits with tough and smooth skins and solid flesh, like certain apples and pears, and those having thick skins, as oranges and lemons, that endure refrigeration best. Apples are by far the most important of the cold storage fruits; considerably over a million barrels are annually preserved in this country by refrigeration, and a number of varieties, such as the Baldwin, York Imperial, Jonathan, Ben Davis, etc., can be held

until spring and summer. Among other fruits, certain varieties of peaches, plums and cherries may be kept in cold storage for several weeks, though not without deterioration in flavor, while berries cannot be preserved for more than a few days.

Only fruit of the highest grade can be stored with profit. The grower must see to it that his orchards contain only vigorous trees, and that these receive proper attention as regards cultivation, pruning, etc. The fruit must be picked before it is fully ripe (the proper time depending on the nature of the fruit), and only full-sized and perfectly sound specimens should be selected. None but hand-picked fruit should be placed in cold storage, and the greatest care should be taken in the packing. For fruit which is easily bruised, it is advantageous either to use cases with pasteboard fillers, like those in which eggs are shipped, or to wrap each fruit separately with tissue paper. The latter not only prevents the access of mold spores from the surrounding air, but also absorbs any moisture that would otherwise condense upon the skin.

With reference to the proper temperatures vegetables should be kept, the opinion of at which the different kinds of fruit and experts seems to diverge considerably, as it does also in regard to the method of cooling, some claiming it should be gradual, while others are in favor of rapid cooling. It is well understood, however, that the different kinds of fruit and vegetables require somewhat different temperatures during storage, and that these temperatures should be maintained as steadily as possible. The temperature at which fruit is kept also effects its chemical composition and its flavor.

In the following table, compiled from several sources, the temperatures which have been found best adapted for the storage of some of the common fruits and vegetables, and the length of time for which these products may be expected to keep, are given:

Article.	Temperature	Time.
Apples, summer.....	38 to 42	2 to 4 months
Apples, winter.....	32 to 34	5 to 8 months
Pears.....	33 to 38	2 to 4 months
Peaches.....	38 to 45	2 to 4 weeks
Grapes (in sawdust).....	33 to 40	6 to 8 weeks
Plums.....	38 to 40	2 to 4 weeks
Cherries.....	40	1 to 3 weeks
Berries.....	34 to 40	3 to 4 days
Lemons and Oranges.....	36 to 40	8 to 12 weeks
Bananas.....	34 to 40	8 to 12 weeks
Cantaloupes.....	32 to 40	3 weeks
Watermelons.....	32 to 40	3 to 6 weeks
Tomatoes.....	38 to 42	2 to 4 weeks
Celery.....	35	
Cabbage.....	34	
Asparagus.....	34	
Onions.....	33 to 34	
Potatoes.....	34 to 40	

The degree of moisture in cold storage rooms is a matter of great importance. While dampness favors the growth of micro-organisms and thus promotes decay, the absence of moisture causes fruits and vegetables to wither and dry out. The "scald" of apples kept in cold storage may be due to this cause. In mechanically refrigerated rooms which are properly ventilated, there is rarely occasion for drying the air by hydroscopic substances, since much of the moisture condenses on the refrigerating pipes. Where ice storage is employed, it is frequently necessary to dry the air by water-absorbing substances like chaff, sawdust, lime, chloride of calcium, etc. The regulation of the proper degree of moisture in the warehouse chambers is one of the problems that have yet to receive a satisfactory solution.

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce and hogs by the cwt.

Less Buoyant Conditions—Slacker Under-tone—Increased Supplies of Hogs—Large Shipments of the Products and an Active Consumption Keeps Stocks at the Packing Points in Well Controlled Volume—Speculation of a Restricted and Careful Order—The Market Looks as if it Had Seen Outside Prices for the Near Future, Although This Opinion Could Be Disturbed if Hog Supplies Again Fall Off.

The hog products markets found their way to a slightly higher basis early in the week. Nevertheless, the situation for them then looked as if it was slightly strained, and that efforts for better figures were not meeting with the success that had been counted upon. On Wednesday there was a decline, as cash demands had fallen off, and the receipts of hogs had enlarged. But on Thursday the tone was again firmer, with some advance in prices.

The advance in prices had been considerable, and a point had been reached for them, concerning which there was becoming some hesitancy among buyers of actual stuff, and particularly as they had re-supplied freely, for a few days, and were in position to hold off the market.

There had been a large demand for the cash stuff for two or three weeks before on the rising tendency in the period, and this, together with the exceptionally large consignments to foreign markets, had brought the stocks of the products at the packing points, more especially of meats, into a position for easier control of their prices, although that the lard product was getting into a more secure holding position.

The foreign markets had, as well, hardened in tone, in sympathy with the situation

of market conditions here, and from some of them had come demands for supplies of meats and lard, which had helped, in a light degree, to the improved tone of affairs here.

If the packers had been carrying the products, essentially entirely, it was clear that with the good rate of consumption that the distributors to the consumers were, in that degree out of supplies; therefore that it was only a question of a short time when a fair portion of the load of supplies would be shifted from packers' to distributors' hands, as on needs for consumption.

And the unloading of these supplies had been of a markedly satisfactory order more recently, and by which the market statistically is now in very good shape for a fairly good support of prices, allowing for natural and spasmodic reactions in them. It is improbable, however, that some of the even higher prices that had been talked of as an outcome by some trade sources, will materialize.

Indeed, there may be slight concessions from late outside prices, and yet the market would be left where the tone could be called as a fairly secure one.

Some of the late "shorts," but who had been forced to cover their September contracts, through the enhanced conditions of the market, are, however, putting out October stuff on the "short" side, and probably with the opinion that as the new packing season will then about begin, that the packers will then be more interested in lower-priced hogs than in the high-priced products.

Nevertheless, there is nothing as yet in sight to warrant a deduction that the products markets are likely to have more than an ordinary yielding of prices from the late trading basis for them.

From the cost of hogs the reasoning could

be that the products markets could stand even more money as a trading basis than possible at present for them. But against this is the opinion that the hog supplies are likely to be of somewhat freer volume for a little while, or until the farmers become busy again in harvesting, and then once more neglect, in a degree, the marketing of their livestock supplies. Even now the prices of hogs are occasionally easier, although after Wednesday's decline the prices became, on Thursday, firmer. Yet the prices of hogs are, as yet, fully $\frac{1}{4}$ c. higher than the trading basis for them at this time last year, while the products do not show the usual relatively better figures.

The average weights of the hogs received at the packing points keep up well; they were last week at Chicago 233 lbs., against 233 lbs. previous week, 237 lbs. corresponding week in 1904 and 248 lbs. in 1903.

On the whole the late upward movement in the prices of the products has been highly beneficial to the cash position, in that it has widened materially the supply distribution and brought buyers into the market for liberal quantities, and who would have neglected it for a protracted period, beyond taking supplies for actual needs, if there had been a continuance of the dragging affairs that had been had for months before the late start upward in the prices set in.

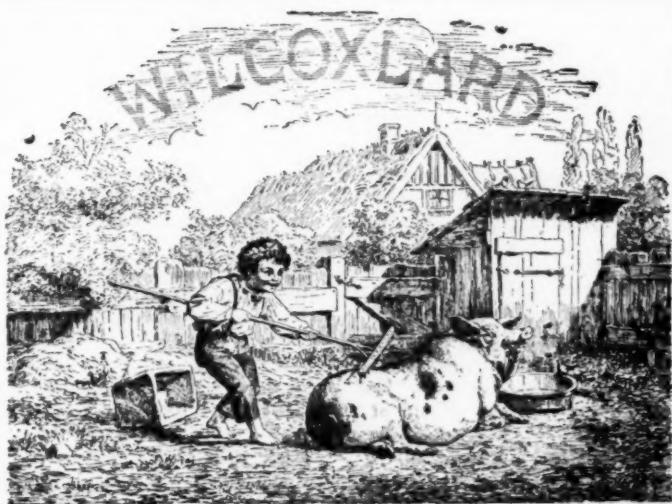
It cannot be said that speculation was materially aroused by the late hardening condition of the products market, and it was not expected that it would be. Nevertheless, there was a slight increase of speculative buying from people who felt that the products markets could easily be higher from the cost of hogs, with the belief, as well, on their part, that the cash demands would at once

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August 19, 1905.

increase for the products on improved markets for them, while, however large the stock of lard had been, yet that the stocks of meats were steadily falling off, despite the consideration of the much larger packing this season than had last year, and that there was a probability, as well, of a marked reduction in the stock of lard as the movement for stronger prices progressed for it.

The shipments out of the leading packing points in the way of consignments to foreign markets continue very large. The total for the previous week is tabulated, but the daily records since of the movements out are steadily of much larger volume than those of the previous year at the same time. But in conjunction with the increased consignments has been an improved call for supplies from many of the foreign markets, where there had been a holding off from buying for a long time, and where there is now a necessity of resupplying to meet growing calls from consumers for supplies, and which must be satisfied more freely than ordinarily at this time of the year, by supplies from this country, and because foreign packed products are suffering in the amounts that can be offered of them on account of the earlier packing that was had this season in many of the foreign markets, on the little more of a rush than usual among them to get their home grown hogs forward to marketable points this season, because of the effects of last summer's drought upon the feed-stuffs supplies.

And there has been a little apprehension this season of drought effects, which has, also, encouraged the current freer absorptions of hog supplies by Europe.

The record of the exports from Atlantic ports for last week shows 3,066 bbls. pork (1,471 bbls. corresponding week last year), 14,102,456 lbs. lard (6,959,007 lbs. corresponding week last year), 14,341,588 lbs. meats (10,834,562 lbs. corresponding week last year).

Of the lard shipments last week, 5,857,887 lbs. were for the United Kingdom and 6,778,234 lbs. for the Continent. Already since November 1 the United Kingdom has taken 210,642,126 lbs. lard, and the Continent 235,375,997 lbs., against 204,093,587 lbs. and 224,559,958 lbs., respectively, for the corresponding time last year. The total lard shipments since November 1 from the Atlantic seaboard have been 509,716,266 lbs., against 473,318,714 lbs. last year same time, showing a total increase of shipments this season of 36,399,552 lbs.

The gain in the meat shipments to foreign markets has been of even more importance, the total shipments standing as 537,677,783 lbs. and 480,730,188 lbs., respectively, for the two seasons, and the increase of shipments this year as 56,947,595 lbs.

Of these meat shipments the United Kingdom markets have had this season 464,407,481 lbs. and the Continent 55,226,097 lbs., while last year the shipments to them were 415,976,634 lbs. and 48,833,959 lbs., respectively.

Last week's shipments of the meats included 12,554,001 lbs. to the United Kingdom and 1,503,137 lbs. to the Continent.

In New York the export trading in pork is of moderate volume and at firm prices. Sales of 325 bbls. mess at \$15@16. 400 bbls. short clear at \$13.50@15.50. 200 bbls. family at \$16.25@16.50. Western steam lard is quiet and quoted at \$7.75@7.80 for Middle West lots to \$8.10 for Chicago lots. City steam lard is held at \$7.50@7.75. In city meats there is a fair amount of trading in pickled bellies at firm prices. Sales of 40,000 lbs. pickled bellies at 9@9½c. for 12 lbs. average, 8½c. for 14 lbs. average, 8½c. for heavy average, 10c. for 10 lbs. average. Loose pickled shoulders quoted at 6½c. Loose pickled ham at 10@11½c. Compound lard is at 5¾c. for car lots.

BEEF.—There is a fairly firm market for barreled lots and a steady market otherwise. The export demand is slack, but local distributions are of a good, full order. Mess quoted at \$9.50@10, packet at \$10@10.50,

family at \$11.50@12.50. City extra India mess, tierces, quoted at \$17@18.

FERTILIZERS IN CHINA.

Consul Anderson, of Amoy, describes an extensive business enterprise started under American auspices for supplying fertilizing material to China. He says there is an unlimited field for the sale of good and cheap fertilizing material, and that the Chinese people are already regarding this enterprise with favor. Consul Anderson writes:

The prospect is that Certain American interests working through the Philippines will inaugurate an extensive business in commercial fertilizers along the lower Chinese coast. Representatives have been on the ground investigating the situation, and their opinion is that the opportunity for a large and successful business is exceptionally good. It seems probable that this enterprise will take the form of a Hongkong corporation, because the incorporation laws of Hongkong give a more favorable charter than can be had in the United States. But the interests back of it will be essentially American.

The field of fertilizers in China is without limit. Practically all the ground now under cultivation has been under the same sort of cultivation, the most intensive sort of farming, for perhaps two thousand years, some of it, of course, much longer. The Chinese have their own methods of fertilizing their grounds, and perhaps, considering their means and position, it has been the best they could do. But the increase of medical knowledge is forcing a change from old methods for the prevention of typhoid, if for no other reason, and the advantage of modern fertilizers is coming to be appreciated. At present the Chinese are using for fertilizers anything that can be had. The principal commercial fertilizer is bean cake. The port of Niuchwang alone ships bean cake to the value of \$5,000,000 gold a year, most of it coming to lower Chinese coast points. It is one of the chief commodities in the trade of Amoy, Swatow and similar coast ports, vast quantities of it being handled through these points for the interior.

In addition to the amount of bean cakes sold in China, the country is accustomed to ship about \$3,800,000 gold worth a year

abroad, mostly to Japan, but the war interfered considerably with the sale of last year. On the other hand, it is already importing a considerable amount of commercial fertilizer. Manure cake, potash, nut cake and other varieties aggregated close to \$25,000 gold, in addition to the \$900,000 of bean cake imported in Amoy alone last year.

The foundation for the business of this American enterprise is already laid, and Chinese merchants in the interior are commencing to handle such goods. It only remains to secure what trade there is and to further develop it by furnishing fertilizers in better quality as cheap or cheaper compared with prices now paid, and it is believed that this can readily be done.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending August 12, 1905, with comparative table of shipments:

PORK, BARRELS.

	Week Aug. 12, 1905.	Week Aug. 13, 1904.	to Aug. 12, 1905.
U. Kingdom.....	704	255	39,519
Continent.....	871	500	18,977
So. & Cen. Am.	661	121	19,370
West Indies.....	663	488	59,230
Br. N. A. Col.	135	107	11,456
Other countries....	12	....	873
Totals	3,066	1,471	149,434

BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.

	12,554,001	10,181,287	464,407,481
U. Kingdom.....	1,503,137	328,125	55,226,097
Continent.....	58,400	168,475	4,384,697
So. & Cen. Am.	191,400	156,675	11,204,999
Br. N. A. Col.	6,600	....	68,200
Other countries....	28,050	....	2,386,309
Totals	14,341,588	10,834,562	537,677,783

LARD, POUNDS.

	5,857,887	2,681,908	216,642,126
U. Kingdom.....	6,778,234	3,346,889	235,375,997
Continent.....	1,128,930	387,240	21,107,287
So. & Cen. Am.	265,155	370,670	30,271,006
Br. N. A. Col.	13,790	....	500,640
Other countries....	58,460	17,230	5,819,210
Totals	14,102,456	6,959,007	509,716,266

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, barrels.	Bacon & Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	2,246	4,874,350	6,331,300
Boston.....	205	1,383,150	972,040
Philadelphia.....	510	72,315	2,668,198
Baltimore.....	....	75,622	1,940,882
Mobile.....	....	400	5,600
New Orleans.....	105	145,600	724,615
Montreal.....	....	7,790,151	1,233,821
Galveston.....	....	....	20,000
Totals	3,066	14,341,588	14,102,456

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, 1904.	Nov. 1, 1903.	to Aug. 12, 1905.	to Aug. 13, 1904.	Increase.
Pork, lbs.....	29,886,800	25,312,200	4,574,600	4,574,600	
Bacon & H'ms, lbs. 537,677,783	450,730,188	56,947,595			
Lard, lbs. 509,716,266	473,318,714	36,399,552			

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Following were the exports from New York for the week ending August 12, of commodities, as shown by Lunham & Moore's report:

Steamer.	Destination.	Cake.	Cheese.	Bacon.	Butter.	Tcs.	Bbls.	Pork.	Tcs.	Pigs.
Oceanic, Liverpool.....	124	2478	1600	150	....	121	218	970	
Umbria, Liverpool.....	405	379	1676	75	....	131	150	2230	
Cevic, Liverpool.....	544	....	....	....	....	664	3850	
1 Caronia, Liverpool.....	45	....	....	....	....	350	....
New York, Southampton.....	637	....	....	5	....	....	150	
Minneha, London.....	118	4100	....	....	....	....	2200	
Columbia, Glasgow.....	505	....	....	75	5	172	100	
2 Patricia, Hamburg.....	1999	372	....	....	130	....	310	3101	
Bluecher, Hamburg.....	45	10	50	....	....
Bremen, Bremen.....	75	....	....	300	....	70	400	
Kaiser Wil. der Grosse, Bremen.....	75	....	....	....	....	1659	2200	
Potsdam, Rotterdam.....	750	....	268	....	79	63	....	2725	
Finland, Antwerp.....	1800	40	849	112	50	....	200	150	
Fricka, Bordeaux.....	5280	....	....	....	....	45	875	
4 Hudson, Havre.....	100	
La Gascogne, Havre.....	63	....	....	38	20	500	
Konigin Luise, Mediterranean.....	25	....	....	23	650	1425	
Georgia, Mediterranean.....	2600	
Total	9889	569	6478	7488	309	1240	668	4538	25176
Last week	5055	2693	7643	5493	757	1038	667	7483	35809
Same time in 1904.....	15830	1954	7113	3591	588	1200	375	4634	34694

Last year's hay, 3,756 bales. 1.—100 hds. tallow. 2.—48 tes. tallow. 4.—170 tes. tallow.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The London sale on Wednesday showed an advance of 6d. on beef and 9d. on mutton, quality, with some cables reporting an even more important advance, or of 1s. on the mutton grade. There were 1,500 casks offered, while half of it sold.

The generally stronger tones of the United Kingdom and the Continental markets must have effect upon the market situations in this country, if not from demands thence for supplies here, then from sentiment.

But we think that there is some export interest, even now, for the tallow supplies here. Indeed, it is understood that of the 550 hogsheads city tallow sold here this week at 4½c. quite 400 hds. are for shipment to England, and although the price made for it was essentially the trading basis of the previous week, the remaining 150 hds. was taken by local soapmakers. Yet it may be doubted that after the taking of this full lot that buying could again be done at it, although as the sales cleaned up the accumulations next week's offerings would have to be awaited for a decided price.

The tallow markets of the country had been quite steady for some time before the late rise in the English markets, while the prices in them had run along on a very regular basis, with the productions not accumulating in a material way of the prime grades and not largely so of the lower qualities. The home soapmakers' and compound makers' demands were about sufficient to hold the market positions as they stood.

The reasoning then would be that if there were added demands for supplies from foreign markets that the positions would be strengthened generally, particularly as the probabilities are that the soapmakers will keep as much trade as they have at present in their manufactured goods until the fall season, and therefore that they will need steadily the raw materials, while that in the later period of the season that they will more freely resupply than now, as usual, with the raw material, and when, as well, the manufactured goods business becomes livelier.

All of the foreign markets have the shortened supplies of their home-made tallow, consequent upon the earlier in the season than usual marketing of their livestock by last summer's drought conditions. The Australian and River Platte shipments of the tallow to the United Kingdom and Continental con-

suming centres do not make up the loss of supply from the nearer productions.

Therefore there is a strong probability that these foreign markets will ultimately draw more freely than at present they do upon the offerings of the tallow from this country.

Of course, the productions of the tallow in this country will soon shortly enlarge, with the growth of the meat consumption in the fall months, but the supplies of the tallow would need a long period of increased productions to become at all burdensome, even in the event of foreign demands for them not materializing.

The city tallow in tierces is quoted at 4¾c.

Edible tallow is in moderate supply and has steady demand, with 5½@5¾c. quoted, with probably an impossibility of buying city made under 5¾c.

The country made tallow is arriving only moderately and is taken up close to its offering by the soapmakers at well sustained prices. Sales of 350,000 lbs. country made, in lots, at 4½@4¾c. for good to prime, and kettle lots to 5@5¼c.

The Western markets are inclined to be a little more confidently held.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market has not varied from the tone it showed in the previous week. There has been little new business, since the compound makers got fairly well supplied with the stearine in their late offerings of it, by which, however, the offerings from pressers' hands have become moderate, and therefore that they are holding to firm, if not somewhat stronger, prices.

The compound lard business, at present, is moderate, having fallen off materially from the late activity in it, which satisfied temporarily wants of the distributors of it to the consumers.

Until there is renewed life to the compound lard trading, the stearine business is likely to be of a light order. Meanwhile 8½c. is quoted bid for it in New York and 8¾c. asked, while Chicago generally asks 8¾c. with 8½c. bid.

OLEO OIL.—The consumption continues good in the principal markets and the production hardly gets beyond it, therefore the market held its late firm tone until towards the close, when sales at Rotterdam were made from 62 florins down to 60 florins. Rotterdam quotes at 60 florins. New York quotes at 10¾c. for choice, 8¾@8½c. for prime and 6¾@7c. for low grade.

LARD STEARINE.—The lard refiners take an occasional quantity, but there is no very marked demand for supplies; about 8¾@9c. quoted.

GREASE.—There is a moderate increase of export trading and some improvement in local buying interest, more particularly from the soapmakers, with a fairly steady tone to the market. Yellow quoted at 3¾@3¾c.; bone at 3¾@4c.; house at 3¾@3¾c.; choice white at 4½@4¾c., and "B" white at 4½c.

GREASE STEARINE.—Supplies on offer are moderate. Prices are held more from that feature than from material demands. Yellow quoted at 4¾@4¾c., white at 5c. It is understood that Chicago sold the yellow at 4½c.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—There is little new business, as awaiting new crop supplies. Quoted at 4¾c. per pound.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The supplies are taken steadily in jobbing quantities at very regular prices. Quotations are for 20 test, 94@95c.; 30 test, 88c.; 40 test at 63c., and prime at 49c.

CORN OIL.—There is a moderate export inquiry, more to protect some actual need, and steady local distributions. Quoted at \$3.75@3.95 for car and job lots.

LARD OIL.—The distributions of supplies to the manufacturing interests increase a little. Prices are fairly firm. Prime quoted at 58@60c.

COCONUT OIL.—The demands from consumers continue moderate and the market prices have a slacker look, more particularly for Ceylon. Ceylon spot, 6¾@6¾c., and shipments at 6¾c.; Cochin spot, 7¾c.; do., shipments, 7¾c.

PALM OIL.—While the trading is slight, it is sufficient, considering the stocks, to keep prices to a firm basis. Red quoted at 5¾c. and Lagos at 5½@5¾c.

ENLARGING SWIFT PLANT.

Swift & Company have begun the expenditure of \$250,000 in improvements at their packing plant in South St. Joseph, and are searching for carpenters, machinists, millwrights, steam fitters and laborers among whom to divide the money.

In an interview General Manager Waller said: "We want workmen and want them at once. Swift & Company have decided to expend \$250,000 in rebuilding that portion of the plant which recently was damaged by fire and in other improvements. There will be work for all a long time and many of those who are engaged will be given permanent employment."

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HAMS FOR BRAZIL VIA EUROPE.

In a series of reports which Special Agent Lincoln Hutchinson, of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor, is making concerning trade conditions in Brazil, he emphasizes particularly the poor steamship communications between the United States and Brazilian ports. Service is so infrequent and irregular and freight rates such that American provisions are sent to Brazil via Europe at a cost about the same as though they had gone direct. This includes both those goods sold as American and those relabelled as English. He says:

"I have succeeded in getting statistics of the 'indirect' importation of American hams into this country, and they reveal the fact that these goods shipped from New York to England and reshipped to South America reach the Brazilian markets at a cost but slightly in excess of what they would have borne if they had come direct. Nearly 50 per cent. of the hams of declared American origin come via England, and their value, c. i. f., upon reaching here averages 17.2 cents per pound. The other 50 per cent., which come direct, have a value, c. i. f., upon reaching here of 17.1 cents per pound.

"These hams, which come via England and constitute 50 per cent. of the imports of hams of acknowledged American origin are, it must be remembered, those only which are actually declared in the consular invoices to have been produced in the United States. There is every probability that far greater quantities of the American goods go to England, are there repacked, and are then re-exported as of English make. The exact quantity of American hams thus 'Anglicized' there is no possibility of determining, but it is generally conceded to be very large. It is the lower freights from England on this particular class of goods which makes such indirect methods possible, though it is very likely that the process would continue even if American freight rates were considerably lowered. The supposedly English goods seem to enjoy a certain prestige and are able to command better prices in these markets. Even those products of the United States which enjoy lower freights by the direct route than by way of England come here (some of them at least) by the roundabout route."

In explaining this preference for English goods, Mr. Hutchinson says: "I find a general consensus of opinion that the mere appearance in Brazilian ports of steamships carrying the American flag would do much to help convince the people that American trade connections are worth cultivating. At present our flag is never seen here except on an occasional warship, or private yacht, or an out-of-date sailing vessel. The mass of the people scarcely know that such a country as the United States exists, and those who do know it, most of them, have but the dimmest notion of the vast economic activities of our people.

"This is a market peculiarly sensitive to notions of fashion and prestige. Most of the population, all except the very few who have traveled in the United States, have exalted ideas as to the greatness of England, France and Germany, and the 'fashionableness' of using commodities produced in those countries. There is not the slightest question

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that these impressions are deepened by visible illustration of the superiority of European merchant marine in Brazilian ports."

JULY EXPORTS.

Following were the comparative exports of provisions, etc., for the month of July, as reported by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor:

Cattle.—July, 1905, 49,898 head, value \$2,954,749; July, 1904, 43,100 head, value \$2,917,354. For seven months ending July, 1905, 307,491 head, value \$23,820,721; same period, 1904, 315,173 head, value \$24,476,043.

Hogs.—July, 1905, 1,071 head, value \$10,390; July, 1904, 139 head, value \$1,089. For seven months ending July, 1905, 12,555 head, value \$117,967; same period, 1904, 2,536 head, value \$23,104.

Sheep.—July, 1905, 7,289 head, value \$27,352; July, 1904, 12,202 head, value \$69,812. For seven months ending July, 1905, 141,192 head, value \$895,965; same period, 1904, 212,949 head, value \$1,384,213.

Canned Beef.—July, 1905, 5,233,797 lbs., value \$542,168; July, 1904, 4,033,743 lbs., value \$395,574. For seven months ending July, 1905, 43,634,159 lbs., value \$4,241,404; same period, 1904, 26,812,999 lbs., value \$2,677,306.

Fresh Beef.—July, 1905, 21,074,326 lbs., value \$1,963,012; July, 1904, 11,790,424 lbs., value \$1,183,895. For seven months ending July, 1905, 146,881,755 lbs., value \$13,580,290; same period, 1904, 163,408,646 lbs., value \$14,520,532 lbs., value \$1,798,050.

Beef Salted, Pickled and Other Cured.—July, 1905, 4,835,353 lbs., value \$260,544; July, 1904, 4,076,952 lbs., value \$216,488. For seven months ending July, 1905, 34,040,602 lbs., value \$1,936,918; same period, 1904, 32,520,532 lbs., value \$1,798,050.

Tallow.—July, 1905, 8,917,666 lbs., value \$413,376; July, 1904, 5,891,598 lbs., value \$266,689. For seven months ending July, 1905, 40,896,804 lbs., value \$1,926,241; same period, 1904, 37,001,680 lbs., value \$1,777,904.

Bacon.—July, 1905, 24,849,325 lbs., value \$2,341,967; July, 1904, 15,458,746 lbs., value \$1,539,666. For seven months ending July, 1905, 164,337,224 lbs., value \$15,419,506; same period, 1904, 144,781,067 lbs., value \$14,013,858.

Hams.—July, 1905, 23,369,746 lbs., value \$2,411,832; July, 1904, 15,504,793 lbs., value \$1,739,179. For seven months ending July, 1905, 127,726,537 lbs., value \$13,168,528; same

period, 1904, 103,912,620 lbs., value \$11,450,749. Pork, Fresh, Salted or Pickled.—July, 1905, 10,419,208 lbs., value \$871,172; July, 1904, 6,112,084 lbs., value \$494,532. For seven months ending July, 1905, 87,039,373 lbs., value \$8,952,290; same period, 1904, 59,402,870 lbs., value \$4,823,721.

Lard.—July, 1905, 48,484,929 lbs., value \$3,745,106; July, 1904, 31,734,894 lbs., value \$2,430,900. For seven months ending July, 1905, 375,434,294 lbs., value \$28,903,307; same period, 1904, 308,779,933 lbs., value \$24,389,189.

Oleo Oil.—July, 1905, 17,663,236 lbs., value \$1,386,064; July, 1904, 10,276,060 lbs., value \$770,230. For seven months ending July, 1905, 98,122,534 lbs., value \$7,731,764; same period, 1904, 98,700,988 lbs., value \$7,544,445.

Oleomargarine.—July, 1905, 701,029 lbs., value \$63,161; July, 1904, 629,799 lbs., value \$63,382. For seven months ending July, 1905, 4,867,182 lbs., value \$430,347; same period, 1904, 4,221,905 lbs., value \$411,224.

Butter.—July, 1905, 1,587,043 lbs., value \$256,480; July, 1904, 522,066 lbs., value \$82,552. For seven months ending July, 1905, 3,975,694 lbs., value \$694,747; same period, 1904, 1,672,486 lbs., value \$1,071,674.

Total Provisions, Including Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.—July, 1905, value \$17,310,462; July, 1904, value \$12,247,204. For seven months ending July, 1905, value \$120,370,259; same period, 1904, value \$112,048,586.

Simplicity is Desirable

but every engine to work properly must have a governor, air valve, fuel valve, igniter and exhaust valve. The "Otto" has these necessary parts and no more. Further, all the working parts are located at the engine head and on the outside, easy of access for inspection and cleaning—not hidden away behind the fly-wheel and in other inaccessible places. A small point perhaps, but important to the man who takes care of the engine.



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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States.

Fairly Good Undertone—Little Variation From Last Week's Prices, Yet the Advantage Has Been a Trifle More Than Then With the Selling Interests, Although, Just Now, a Slacker Feeling—Steady Taking of Edible Grades by Foreign Markets—Continued Quiet Condition of Trading in the Soap Grades on Foreign Account, Yet a Little Inquiry From Marseilles—Not Much New Business With the Compound Makers, Who Have Diminished Business in Compound Lard.

The cotton oil markets in this country have held firmly, although just now a trifle slackener feeling is shown. If any change has taken place from the closing prices of the previous week it had been a little more in favor of the selling interest, yet, at this writing, it is barely held so, and it is a trifle lower than the best prices of the week.

It has not been so much new demands for the oil for this week from the consumers that have influenced the market position for it, as it has been from the fact that there has been marked confidence over the future of the market and from the rate of consumption, present and prospective, and the statistical situation; therefore, that as supplies are wanted, moderately or otherwise, they are found in confident, as well as in few hands. Besides, that the cotton crop news has been stimulating to the sentiment of a well supported market.

It is not claimed that the cotton crop news is the most marked feature, but rather that it is realized that if the cotton crop prospects do not brighten and that the cotton crop should prove to be a moderate, by comparison, output as at present it is apprehended it will be, that the cotton oil market could easily take on a decidedly higher line of prices than that which is existing, however slack it is, just now.

The cotton oil market depends more for its support just now from the good rate of the home consumption, even though the compound makers this week have done little new buying, and from the sentiment of the larger holders of the oil over the prospects for it, in view of the general consumption, the stocks held, and the prospects of the new cotton crop.

The supplies of the cotton oil are having more than the ordinary summer's consumption, even though the draft upon them, just now, by the foreign markets is of a very small order of the soap grades, yet that the foreign markets are steadily taking fair quantities of the edible grades.

Our home consumers are using more than ordinarily the oil for soapmaking. The soapmakers, local and otherwise, as excluding the large Western soapmakers, who are getting most of their supplies from contract deliveries or from their held stocks, are necessarily steady buyers of the oil.

Some of the smaller compound makers are compelled to buy the oil steadily, but the larger compound makers who, as implied, are quiet this week, after taking the 15,000 to 20,000 barrels in the two weeks previous for consumption, as had been noted in our recent reviews of the market, are now working upon their held stocks of the oil.

These compound makers had done, lat-
terly, a large business in compound lard, more particularly before the advanced prices for it. But it is quite probable that as soon as the distributors, as buyers, of these compound lards, work off some of the large lots they had bought recently of them that they will be forced to be active as buyers again, as the consumption of the compound lard has increased, by reason of the late advance in the prices of pure lard, particularly as there is now a spread of about 2½@2¾c. per pound between the prices of compound

lard and the pure lard, and which would naturally bring about the indicated increased consumption of the compounds.

There is also a fair prospect that the price of pure lard will hold up fairly well. While we have a good deal of doubt that the packers will be able to put the price of lard to a certain higher price, which is about ¾c. above the current trading basis for it, and because we think that the hog supplies will fo a while, at least, be large enough to prevent it, yet beyond question by the late advance in lard the demands for supplies of it have been sufficiently quickened, united to the feature of the large consignments of it to Europe, that the statistical position of the lard at the packing points favors the sustenance of prices for it to about the current trading basis, barring consideration of its ordinary fluctuations to a lower basis and reactions from it. The lard is likely to be well supported, or fairly so, although moderate reactions in the prices are natural and to be expected until the packers are more exercised, in October, in getting the new season's packing cheaper rather than they are then likely to be concerned over their held stocks of the lard.

The probabilities are then that the consumption of the cotton oil by the compound makers will be of an unabated order for the next few weeks, or until, practically, the beginning of the new crop oil season, however quiet their new demands are for the oil, and as well it rather looks as if the supplies of the oil would have to be much more freely bought by the compound makers before a new crop season—whatever indifference is shown by them at present in buying.

The fact that the edible grades of the cotton oil are steadily bought by the foreign markets is an easily understood outcome, and from the nature of the moderate supplies of and high prices of oleo oil, although

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MAIL ADDRESS "AMOOTOIL," NEW YORK

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OIL, CAKE, MEAL, LINTERS, ASHES, HULLS



GOLD MEDALS
AWARDED
CHICAGO, 1893
PARIS, 1900



AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.

27 Beaver Street, New York City

GOLD MEDALS
AWARDED
BUFFALO, 1901
CHARLESTON, 1902

August 19, 1905.



Two factors make our service and products eminently satisfactory:

1st. An experience of twenty-five years in handling one of the largest cotton-seed oil businesses in the world.

2d. A conscientious and unremitting effort to insure to our customers, in their dealings with us, the greatest possible measure of satisfaction.

We place at your disposal anything and everything obtainable in the way of high-grade products, fair prices and prompt shipments.

In twenty-one different cities throughout the world we constantly keep on hand large stocks of the following brands:

- "SNOWFLAKE"—Choice Summer White Oil
- "ECLIPSE"—Choice Butter Oil
- "STANDARD"—Extra Butter Oil
- "DELMONICO"—Choice Summer Yellow Oil
- "APEX"—Prime Summer Yellow Oil
- "HULME"—Choice Winter White Oil
- "NONPAREIL"—Choice Winter Yellow Oil
- "WHITE LILY"—Prime Summer White Oil
- "EXCELSIOR"—Summer White Soap Oil

Our "SNOWFLAKE" is unequalled for cooking purposes

Kentucky Refining Company

Louisville, Ky., U. S. A.

the oleo oil in Rotterdam has dropped off 2 florins from its outside price, and is now 60 florins.

That the soap grades of cotton oil have little or no important attention of the foreign markets, just now, as concerns demands to this country for them, except as there is a little demand from the Mediterranean, is explained, not only from the late higher prices here, but from the fact of the late easier European prices of linseed oil and a weaker than before, latterly, English cotton oil market, and which oils are interlocked in market tone exhibitions, since a fair production of the English cotton oil production goes to the soap kettle, and it stands in a position to be affected by the market for linseed oil, which product is also largely used by the soapmakers.

The fact that the soap oils are weaker in price in the foreign markets has, however, no significance to the tallow markets. There is, in fact, plenty of soap oil there just at present, but not enough tallow, while that the tallow must be had for its body quality. Therefore, it is realized that while there are easier prices for the oils, yet that the London market could easily show from its own features the sharp advance this week of 6@9d. for the tallow; there are insufficient supplies of the beef fat, because of the European drought last year, and with the consequent earlier than usual marketing this season of the foreign livestock supplies and the light volume of them, by comparison, had at present.

But however quiet the foreign demands are just now for the cotton oil in this country, it is considered that they had taken of this last year's cotton oil production about 1,000,000 barrels, for shipments up to September 1, and that they will absorb more of the oil before the new crop oil can be had at all freely. Therefore, that with the much larger shipments of the oil this season in combination with the enlarged home consumption, that the left over supplies in this country of the oil from the larger production of it than that had last year, are likely to be somewhat less than then at the close of the previous season.

Western and Other Demands.

There have been sales of equal to 5,000 barrels prime yellow at 27c. f. o. b., in tanks at a Southeast point and this goes to a Western market, although probably not to a compound maker, while equal to 3,000 barrels of yellow, in tanks, sold at 25½c. f. o. b. in Texas, all for prompt shipment. The Chicago packers would pay 28c. for prime yellow, in tanks, delivered there, but they find the asking price now pretty generally 29c., and the sales noted at a Southeast point would have equaled 29c. laid down in Chicago, but they are probably not destined to that point.

The consumption of cotton oil is a large one by the compound makers, as the compound lard had been freely wanted before the advanced prices for it, while that as soon as the distributors have worked off some of their late bought supplies of the compounds that they will be forced to be free buyers again of it at the relatively low prices for the compounds against those for pure lard.

Foreign Markets' Demands.

There has been a slow market for the soap grades for Europe, although at the close there

is some inquiry from the Mediterranean and possibilities of business. A fair trading in the edible qualities, of which some 5,000 barrels have been taken, this week at 32@33c. The English cotton oil market has been rather easier, in sympathy, probably, with the linseed oil market, and notwithstanding the tallow market in England, is higher and stronger. We bring together some statistics from an English authority concerning the foreign cottonseed movement and which will be of interest to some of our subscribers.

The average price of Egyptian cottonseed in London for the month of July was £5 16s. 6d., against £5 5s. same month last year. The shipments of cottonseed from Bombay from January 1 to August 1 had been 87,400 tons, against 66,670 tons same time last year and 142,890 tons in 1903. The receipts at Alexandria from September 1 to August 1 had amounted to 420,000 tons, against 419,740 tons last year. The stock is 99,100 tons, against 96,000 tons in 1904. The shipments to August 1 had amounted to 327,250 tons, against 313,070 tons last year. The receipts at Bombay from January 1 had amounted to 102,982 tons, against 59,814 tons last year same time. The imports into English ports had been from January 1: At London, 40,110 tons (35,185 tons last year); at Hull, 161,634 tons (142,559 tons last year). The quantity afloat for the United Kingdom was 24,800 tons, against 22,600 tons last year.

At the Mills.

The mills, those at the Southeast, have sold some small lots of crude, in tanks, at 24c., but there has been hardly any disposition to sell by the mills, naturally, as they wish to learn something about the seed supplies and their prices and contract for them before negotiating sales of the oil. If the cotton crop turns out as at present apprehended it will turn out, it would seem as if a price for seed would prevail that would make 25c. for crude oil in tanks nearer a market value, more particularly at the Southeast points, as the Southeast has particularly suffered latterly as concerns its growth of cotton, through heavy rains, although that some of the Texas cotton crop reports are of a little more encouraging order.

Oil Cake Trading.

There continues good inquiry from Europe for cottonseed cake and meal, and steady sales are making of deliveries up to and including fall months deliveries, indeed more particularly of the new crop deliveries. New Orleans quotes at \$26.50@26.75 per long ton.

New York Transactions.

Closing prices last week (Saturday): Prime yellow, August, 30½@31c.; September, 30¾@31¼c.; October, 31¼@31½c.; November, 31@31½c.; December, 31@31½c.; January, 31@31½c. Sales, 200 barrels September, at 31c.

On Monday there was a firm and partly ¼c. higher market. Sales, 300 bbls. prime yellow, August, at 30½c.; 2,500 bbls. September, at 31c.; 1,800 bbls. do., at 31¼c.; 2,300 bbls. October, at 31½c. Prices on the "calls": August, at 30½@30½c. and 30½@30½c.; September, at 31@31¼c.; October, at 31¼@31½c. and 31½@31½c.; November, Decem-

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FUTURE DELIVERY

Write to us for particulars. Will wire you the daily closing prices upon request.

ber, January, all at 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ @31 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. and at 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ @31 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

On Tuesday the market was again stronger and in part 1/4c. higher, with a liberal trading in September. Sales, 300 bbls. prime yellow, August, 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; fully 6,000 bbls. September, at 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Prices on the "calls": August, at 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ @30 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. and 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ @31c.; September, at 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ @31 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. and 31@31 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; October, November, December and January, all at 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ @31 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

On Wednesday the market opened steady, but became quieter and a little slackener. Sales, 800 bbls. prime yellow. September, at 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 1,200 do., at 31c.; 500 October, at 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Prices on the "calls": August, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ @31c.; September, at 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ @31 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; October, at 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ @31 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; November, at 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ @32c. and 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ @31 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; December, at 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ @32c.; January, at 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ @31 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

On Thursday the market opened slack and rather tame, with a further slight decline for August delivery. Sales, 700 bbls. prime yellow, September, at 31; 700 October, at 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 100 August at 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Call prices, August at 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ @31c. and 30@30 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; September, at 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ @31c.; October, 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ @31 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. and 31@31 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; November, at 31@31 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; December, at 31@31 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; January, at 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ @31 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

(Continued on page 42.)

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

More free offerings of new crop crude oil checked the advance as far as November, December, January oil was concerned, and this also effected the September and October options to some extent. While the demand for November, December, January oil has been rather spasmodic, the leading company here has supported the September and October options vigorously, while August again has been neglected. It is the opinion of some of the traders that it is rather imperative for this company in question, who takes up stock on August 31, to hold the market at least at present prices in order to make a good showing, and same can be done without any outlay of cash which would have been the case if it was August oil.

There has been more selling of crude in the Southeast during the past week at 24c. than there has been in any previous week, and it has mostly been for September and October deliveries.

There has been a better inquiry from Europe, but as far as actual business is concerned, it has been exceedingly small. The best demand for oil during the past week has been by compound lard makers, and several round lots of oil have been sold out West at 27c. loose for prime summer yellow in the Valley and at 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ @26c. in Texas.

The undertone of the market is as steady as heretofore with good support by concerns who are able to carry out their intentions, and there is no reason to suppose that this support will be withdrawn.

Produce Exchange prices at 12:30 p. m. today were as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, August, 30c. bid and 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. asked; September, 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. bid and 31c. asked; October, 31c. bid and 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. asked; November, 31c. bid and 31 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. asked; December, 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. bid and 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. asked; January, 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. bid and 31 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. asked.

We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 33c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 33c.; Hull quotation of cottonseed oil, 17s. 7d./; prime crude oil in tanks in the Southeast, new crop, October, November, December, 24c.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Aug. 18.—Very little doing in cottonseed products. Prime crude nominally \$22@22.50. No meal. Hulls almost exhausted; worth \$3.25@\$3.50 loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, Aug. 18.—Crude oil nominal; p. s. y., \$27.50; loose September cake and meal about \$26.25; October, November, \$25.75 long ton ship's side.

CABLE MARKETS

Trieste.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Trieste, Aug. 18.—Cottonseed oil market is steady. Quoted at about 48 francs for prime summer yellow and at 50 francs for winter oil.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, Aug. 18.—Cottonseed oil market is firm but dull. Butter oil 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ @25 florins, small sales; prime summer yellow quoted 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ florins, and off oil 23 florins.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Aug. 18.—Cottonseed oil market is dull; demand poor. Prime summer yellow 18s. 6d.; off oil, 18s.; boiled down soap in better demand firmer at 9s. 6d. per 112 lbs.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, Aug. 18.—Cottonseed oil market is firmer. Prime summer yellow at 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ francs and of winter at 50 francs. The firmer feeling caused by American firms buying.

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, Aug. 18.—Cottonseed oil market is firm. Off grades, sales at 38 $\frac{3}{4}$ marks for good, and of prime summer yellow at 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ marks, and butter oil at 41 marks.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending August 18, 1905, and for the period since September 1, 1904, were as follows:

From New York.

Port.	For Week, Sept. 1. Bbls.	Since Sept. 1. Bbls.
Alesund, Norway	—	50
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	130
Acajutla, Salvador	—	25
Adelaide, Australia	—	202
Ajaccio	—	99
Alexandria, Egypt	—	3,821
Algiers, Algeria	25	4,731
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	146
Ancona, Italy	—	875
Antigua, West Indies	—	76
Antwerp, Belgium	—	3,621
Auckland, New Zealand	—	96
Azua, West Indies	—	6
Bahia	—	146
Barbados, West Indies	—	2,007
Bathurst, Africa	23	9
Belfast, Ireland	—	100
Belize, British Honduras	—	4
Bergen, Norway	—	528
Bone, Algeria	—	458
Bordeaux, France	763	6,457
Braila, Roumania	—	25
Bremen, Germany	—	314
Bridgetown, West Indies	—	556
Bristol, England	—	10
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic	—	2,566
Caribbean, Cuba	—	22
Cairo, Egypt	—	90
Campeche, Mexico	—	31
Cape Town, Cape Colony	12	723
Cardenas, Cuba	—	5
Cardiff, Wales	—	10
Cartagena, Colombia	—	4
Carenne, French Guiana	—	385
Christiania, Norway	—	1,896
Christiansand, Norway	—	125
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	168
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	29
Colom, Panama	—	558
Conakry, Africa	—	45
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	3,506
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	215
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	30
Dantzig, Germany	—	5,000
Dalagon Bay, East Africa	—	21
Demarara, British Guiana	—	1,831
Drontheim, Norway	—	73
Dublin, Ireland	—	76
Dundee, Scotland	—	25
Dunedin, New Zealand	—	41
Dunkirk, France	76	930
East London, Cape Colony	—	159
Flume, Austria	50	2,100
Fort de France, West Indies	94	2,604
Fremantle, Australia	—	58
Frontiera, Mexico	—	10
Galatz, Roumania	25	2,406
Genoa, Italy	—	32,735
Georgetown, British Guiana	157	583
Gibraltar, Spain	—	940
Glasgow, Scotland	—	8,639
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	3,281
Guadalupe, West Indies	—	1,565
Guananamo, Cuba	—	31
Guaquill, Ecuador	—	45
Halfax, Nova Scotia	—	9
Hamburg, Germany	—	3,136
Havana, Cuba	27	2,246
Havre, France	50	27,788
Hong Kong, China	—	404
Hull, England	—	325
Jamaica, West Indies	—	113
Kingston, West Indies	57	3,032
Kongsberg, Germany	—	1,800
Kotonu, Africa	—	10
La Gaira, Venezuela	5	569
La Libertad, Salvador	—	9
La Union, Salvador	—	13,371
Leith, Scotland	—	100
Liverpool, England	—	10,346
London, England	29	2,953

August 19, 1905.

Lorenzo Marques, East Africa	9	Varna, Bulgaria	75	From Newport News	26,08
Macoris, Santo Domingo	1,968	Velle, Denmark	200	From Baltimore	10,40
Maimo, Norway	365	Venice, Italy	1,780	From Philadelphia	9,70
Malta, Island of	73	Vera Cruz, Mexico	42,007	From Pensacola	5,77
Manchester, England	1,955	Wellington, New Zealand	122	From all other ports	15,62
Manaos, Brazil	885	Yokohama, Japan	98		97
Maracaibo, Venezuela	20		28		
Marseilles, France	8			Grand totals, all ports.	11,238
Martinique, West Indies	1,225	Totals	5,631		943,17
Masnowah, Eritrea	2,547		426,967		
Matanzas, West Indies	158				
Mauritius Island	79				
Melbourne, Australia	8				
Messina, Italy	567				
Montego Bay, West Indies	200				
Montevideo, Uruguay	58				
Nagasaki, Japan	5,261				
Naples, Italy	12				
Newcastle, England	5,127				
Oran, Algeria	225				
Panama, Panama	4,210				
Para, Brazil	119				
Pernambuco, Brazil	27				
Philippeville, Algeria	47				
Pointe a Pitre, West Indies	508				
Port Antonio, Jamaica	225				
Port au Prince, West Indies	94				
Port Limon, Costa Rica	30				
Port Natal, Cape Colony	15				
Porto Cabello, Venezuela	170				
Port of Spain, West Indies	7				
Port Said, Egypt	Stettin, Germany				
Progresso, Mexico	112				
Fuerto Plata, Santo Domingo	731				
Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil	143				
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	611	Totals	5,410		
Rotterdam, Holland	38		287,594		
St. Croix, West Indies	7,456				
St. John, N. B.	200				
St. Johns, West Indies	9,777				
St. Kitts, West Indies	40				
St. Martins, West Indies	232				
St. Thomas, West Indies	1,026				
Sanches, Santo Domingo	244				
San Domingo City, Santo Domingo	37				
Santiago, Cuba	220				
Santos, Brazil	750				
Savannia, Colombia	200				
Shanghai, China	2,191	Totals	139,433		
Sierra Leone, Africa	6				
Singapore, India	19				
Southampton, England	21				
Stettin, Germany	148				
Stockholm, Sweden	1,400				
Sydney, Australia	500				
Tampico, Mexico	7,025				
Tangier, Morocco	702				
Trieste, Austria	14				
Trinidad, Island	750				
Tunis, Algeria	850				
Valetta, Maltese Island	34,975				
Valparaiso, Chile	964				
	116	Totals	100	10,408	
	1,908				
	2,262				
From Philadelphia.					

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Samples free on request. Not too big, fully de-activated.

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Protein, not less than 43 per cent. Crude Oil and Fat, not less than 9 to 10 per cent.

Crude Oil and Fat, not less than 9 to 10 per cent.

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market.)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Receipts of cattle are large this week at all packing points and supplies of native steers are accumulating notwithstanding that the proportion of range cattle in the receipts has been large. The market to-day on native steers is dull and the tendency on branded hides is easier despite recent sales of butt brands, Colorados and branded cows all are 13½c. It is thought that some of the large tanners are now holding off on branded hides as New York Kosher branded are cheaper. Although two of the packers continue to stand ready to accept bids of 15½c., for late salting native steers, no sales of this variety have been effected. Texas hides are also quiet at present with no sales, and quotations nominal at 14½ to 14¾c., for heavy, 14½c. for light, and 13½ to 13¾c. for extremes. A large packer has sold two cars of butt brands along with three cars of Colorados at 13¾c. for both, and the market on these two varieties is steady at this price with most packers well sold up on butt brands. It is learned that the 5,000 Colorados previously reported sold at 13¾c., by a leading packer, did not go to a Wisconsin tanner, but were bought by an Eastern tanner. No further sales of branded cows have been reported since the lot previously noted at 13¾c. Light native cows continue unchanged at 14c., and buyers do not expect the market to go above this price as packers are willing to sell ahead. Heavy native cows are nominally quotable at 14 to 14½c., in the absence of sales. Late salting native bulls are unchanged at 11c., and a large packer has sold two cars of branded bulls, running from January to date salting, at 9½c. Supplies of branded bulls have increased somewhat of late.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Although the market is quiet, prices rule unchanged and no buffs have been sold at under 13c. as yet. Milwaukee and other tanners, as well as local hide dealers, are sending out reports that buff hides are offered at 12¾c., but it is thought that this is a united effort to endeavor to get prices lower at country points and that buyers will find if they try to make purchases of buffs at 12¾c. that there will probably be an indefinite delay as to delivery. One car of all No. 1 buffs has been sold at 13c. to an Eastern sole leather tanner and there are bids here for all No. 2 buffs at 12c. One car of heavy cows has been sold at 13c., which price represents to-day's market on this variety. Choice lots of extremes are quotably steady at 13½c., and there are not many of these to offer. Heavy steers continue quiet with no sales and the market nominally quotable at 13 to 13½c., according

to lots. Small lots of bulls continue to bring 9¾ and 8¾c., and few car lot sales are being made.

CALFSKINS.—The market shows further strength, and it is reported that some Chicago city skins have been sold at 15½c., which is ¼c. better than previous prices. Outside city skins are firm at 15c. for good lots and countries are strong at 14½c. Some choice lots of outside cities are held at 15½c. and countries at 14¾c. Kips are also firm at 13½c. for late receipt lots and deacons at \$1 and 80c.

SHEEPSKINS.—The moderate sized lots that packers are disposed to offer keeps the market in a decidedly firm position and packer shearlings are especially strong at \$1.17½ as per last sales and now mostly held at \$1.20. Packer lambs are quotable at \$1.12½ to \$1.17½ and country stock rules firm at 65 to 95c. for shearlings and 75c. to \$1 for lambs.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—The sale of Puerto Cabellos reported yesterday at ½c. advance has imparted a still further firmer tone to the entire market.

CITY SLAUGHTER HIDES.—No further sales have been made and the market is unchanged at 15½c. for native steers, 13c. for butt brands and Colorados, 13¾c. for cows, and 11½c. for bulls. Some outside packer cows are offered at 13½c.

Leather.

Developments in the shoe market have been somewhat of a sensational nature. Manufacturers have decided that there is no use of cutting the dog's tail off by inches and on low grade heavy shoes such as are sold to shoe jobbers from \$1 to \$1.25 per pair, they have advanced their prices on grain split and satin shoes for next spring delivery 17½c. per pair. Shoe jobbers in New York city have paid this advance on sample orders and one jobber here who endeavored to place an order for \$75,000 worth of these heavy shoes at the full advanced prices for January and February delivery, was unable to do so as the manufacturer to whom the contract was offered refused to take it. This material advance in shoe prices ought to be of considerable benefit to the leather market. Reports from Boston are that one of the union crop leather tanners claims to have sold some leather on the basis of 38c. for light cow hides firsts. Local tanners continue to talk 36c. for light union backs, but have made further sales on the basis of 35c. Trade locally in upper leather is quiet, but the moderate sized orders that have been taken this week have been at the full advance recently made in prices. The export trade continues quiet in both sole and upper and domestic business in hemlock sole is not brisk. A large Eastern shoe manufacturer reports that he cannot buy light weight buffalo hemlock sole in Boston within 1c. of the figure at which he formerly purchased.

CHICAGO HORSEHIDE.—\$3.75 to \$3.80.

Country Butchers

Before Disposing of HIDES
and SKINS would do well
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NEWARK, N. J.

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HY. NEWSON GARRETT, C. E.
Sydney Place, Bath, England

CARROLL S. PAGE, HYDE PARK, VT.

Green Calfskins, Country Hides, Sheep
Pelts, Tallow, Bones.

Wool Puller and
Tallow
Renderer | Manufacturer of
Page's Perfected
Poultry Feed

New York Green Salted Country Butchers' Hides and Skins.

The market shows every indication of sagging and has lost much of its strength. Quotations are repeated, but few sales are being made, and we look for a decline in prices. Quotations: No. 1 native steers, 60 lbs. up, 11@11½c.; No. 2 native steers, 60 lbs. up, 10@10½c.; No. 1 native steers, under 60 lbs., cows and heifers, all weights, 10½@10¾c.; No. 2 native steers, under 60 lbs., cows and heifers, all weights, 9½@9¾c.; No. 1 native bulls, 8@8½c.; No. 2 native bulls, 7@7½c. Branded hides are accepted as No. 2 in respective selections.

CALFSKINS, TRIMMED.—Calfskin market is firm and quotations are being paid. 5@7 lbs., 95c.@\$1; 7@9 lbs., \$1.15@1.20; 9@12 lbs., \$1.40@1.50; kips, 12 lbs. up, \$1.60@1.75; deacons, 70@80c.; 15c. less per piece on No. 2 and 20c. less on No. 2 kips.

CALFSKINS, UNTRIMMED.—No. 1, 7@15 lbs., 12@12½c.; No. 1, 15 lbs. up, 9@10c.; No. 2, 1½c. less per lb.

ERROR CORRECTED.

In a "for sale" advertisement which appeared on page 48 last week, the statement was made that the Kentucky Packing and Provision Company, Louisville, Ky., offered \$12,000,000 worth of stock for sale. This was a typographical error; it should have read "\$12,000." The capital stock of the company is \$250,000, of which \$138,000 has been sold, leaving \$12,000 of the \$150,000 authorized by the directors to be sold.

FREE TO BUTCHERS.

The National Provisioner is in receipt of a communication from C. S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt., which authorizes it to say to readers who are engaged in the butchering business, that if they will send him a postal card with their name and post office address thereon and say that they saw this notice in The National Provisioner, he will enter their names on his list of customers and send them free, postpaid, from time to time as issued, his hide bulletins, which give the ups and downs of the market on beef hides, calf skins, horse hides, tallow, bones, cracklings, etc. Mr. Page has been in the hide and skin trade for more than fifty years, and has the reputation of being responsible and reliable.

Pick up equipment cheap. Watch page 48.

HIDES UP!

after being salted with RETSOF CRUSHED ROCK SALT will bring more money on account of receiving a thorough, honest cure. No lime in RETSOF; just the pure Salt supplied by Nature. We merely crush and screen to meet the requirements. The fact that RETSOF spreads evenly—being dry—causes the hide to be cured uniformly; the Salt can be used several times, thus making it the most economical we know of.

That we are never too old to learn is exemplified by the following: A hide man who had used evaporated Salt for many years was induced recently to put down a pack of 25 hides with RETSOF and a pack of same number with evaporated; when taken up the pack salted with RETSOF had increased in weight 34 lbs. more than the other pack.

If you are skeptical give RETSOF a similar trial, that is all we ask.

Address

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.

SCRANTON, PENNA., or CHICAGO, ILLS.



CHICAGO SECTION



The "finish" of the automobile is in sight. They are being sold on time payments.

It has been decided that there is a difference between philanthropy and charity, viz.: philanthropy can afford a press agent.

Sam Jones, surnamed "The Evangelist," says there are worse men than Rockefeller, but does not state where, nor in what sense.

Meanwhile we have the same old street car service, consequently the general brand of Chicago language is able to stand erect—without support.

It would not be a great surprise to a whole lot of people in Chicago to see Edward Tilden Mayor some of these fine days. It will be more surprising if he is not.

"We have a new machine," is heard now and again amongst the long-tong of Englewood. "Naw!" someone else says, "Mercedes?" "Naw, washing." Git eout!

T. R. is a fair to middling "hot air shooter," too. That Chautauqua address of his'n was superheated; the weather was warm, anyhow. Maybe he was "crazy wit de heat."

The past two weeks has shown a marked improved demand for cash provisions and lard, and the stock of these commodities does not seem at all excessive at the present writing.

If you are allowing tank water to escape, you are losing 50 per cent. of your fertilizer account, figured on a basis of (hog) dried blood and tankage. Look into the concentrated tank question if you are not utilizing your tank water.

Pork loins should be wrapped in "loin paper" as soon as cut and placed in cold storage on racks in single layers. Expose as little as possible to warm air and handle as little as possible.

The Texas Cottonseed Crushers Association has organized a mutual insurance company, which will begin business this month with some sixty or seventy mills, each with a large line of insurance.

To read the papers one would conclude Governor Folk, of Missouri, was the only man on earth who ever took a drink

"straight." There are scores of men in Chicago with boiler iron gizzards.

The question of the disposition of the city's garbage comes up shortly. Bids will be asked in the official newspapers of the city of Chicago. This is a good big proposition and worthy of consideration by rendering establishments.

When some joblots in the future undertakes to write up the big financial guns of this age and date he must remember to use the word "notorious" instead of "famous," as heretofore. Times have changed.

M. Witte may be twice the size of Baron Komura, but he does not contain more dynamite, nor play a better game of draw. The Baron may repeat history by declaring he "did not come here to listen to M. Witte, but to tell him what he is going to do."

Save your "layouts," ye gams; they will be worth something to a Musee if Chief Collins stays in office and lives long enough. Collins' eulogy of O'Neill reads funny in view of the new chief's actions since his appointment. But, then, he probably spoke of O'Neill the man, not the policeman.

James A. Cannon, Mailers Building, says he appreciates the support the trade has accorded him since entering the brokerage business on his own account, and assures his clientele of a square deal all the time. All kinds of oils, greases, tallow, fertilizers and packinghouse products are generally handled.

A Sixty-third street car unceremoniously bumped into an elephant on its way to the White City, Monday evening, which roused the elephant's ire, with the result that the car was thrown bodily off the track. Mrs. Pachyderm would have demolished the car, but was coaxed off. Moral: Have all the fun you want, but don't get gay with an elephant.

To show what outsiders think of Chicago, a Cartersville, Ill., citizen wrote to Chief Collins asking—in view of the fact that he contemplated visiting the burg—where he could get a bullet-proof shirt that would be positively bullet-proof and wouldn't scratch. He was referred to the Hamler Boiler & Tank Company, who are working overtime now making harveyized steel shirts and pajamas for the officers of the Federation of Labor.

Paul Morton, late Secretary of the Navy, who on his initial trip tried to "throw up" his job, can pat himself on the back and say, "There are others." M. Witte had to stop the Mayflower on her way to Portsmouth and get out and walk. It's a funny feeling without any fun in it; very noticeable. It is a matter of no interest or importance whatever to any one suffering from seasickness whether an ill-behaved ship continues on her roystering undignified career or starts straight down to Davy Jones; the latter course would be preferable if the patient had a wish coming.

Packers of the Stock Yards district are still after Commissioner Patterson for permission to build a private waterworks system and pump their own water. H. C. Gardner, representing Swift & Company, took up the argument Monday, but nothing definite came of the interview. Mr. Patterson says he is ready to build a separate system for the Stock Yards district, but that the packers must pay the same as other users for the water. The profits of the department, he says, are used in building intercepting or lateral sewers, and that it is incumbent upon the packers as much as any other interest in the city to help bear that cost, which they would escape if they had a private plant.

A society lady of Lake Forest recently started a dairy farm and actually bought some real cows. Now the neighbors have signed a petition to the sanitary committee denouncing the place as a nuisance, claiming that the odor and flies are objectionable; that the cows "muss up" sidewalks going and coming from pasture; the bawling of the cows keeps the neighbors awake nights; and property is decreasing in value in the vicinity in consequence. The proprietress says she will sell those unmannerly and bawling cows and buy ladylike and well-behaved cows which will have no odor, attract no flies, not muss up things nor bawl, and that will end the trouble. The Taber Pump Company's "cows" have all the latter qualifications.

The ghost still walks. On October 5th United States District Attorney Morrison says (according to the papers) the beef inquiry will be resumed. Says a weary observer: "It takes lawyers to make trouble and prevent its being settled. If any profession savored of being a disorder, it is that of the lawyer. He is at one and the same

ZACHARY T. DAVIS
ARCHITECT
79 Dearborn Street CHICAGO

Packinghouses a specialty. Eight years supervising architect with Armour & Co.

JAMES A. CANNON
1102 Mailers Building CHICAGO

Broker in Oils, Tallow, Greases and all Packinghouse Products. X X X Correspondence Solicited

HENRY DUMMERT
218 La Salle Street
CHICAGO

Broker and Commission Merchant
In TALLOW, GREASE and COTTONSEED OIL.
HIGHEST REFERENCES.

time everybody's friend and his direst enemy, and should be avoided as one would the yellow fever. A law department can spend more money and show less results than even the beef killing department and that department is run at a total loss all the year round. In no place on earth is this disorder tolerated in its brazen nakedness as in the United States, the land of the free and the home of the brave."

THE NEED FOR RECIPROCITY.

(Continued from page 18.)

We are confronted with a situation unlike any in our history. The balance of trade is so largely in our favor that it ought not cause surprise if other nations adopt the most radical measures in self-protection. The weapons they will use will strike deep at our most vulnerable points, the prosperity of the agricultural and live stock industries. These interests have too long been paying the price for the special privileges accorded to certain of our manufacturers, and unless conditions are speedily corrected it is probable they will be subjected to a further burden. The situation admits of no temporizing; heroic remedies must be applied; the policy of favoritism has served its day; reprisals and retaliation will intensify, not correct, the difficulties; a radical revision of our international tariff relations is the only solution. Fairness to the agricultural and live stock interests demands that they shall be given an equal chance. We want a square deal.

Competition is keen in the markets of the world, and elementary economics should teach us to meet that competition with articles that cost us the least and whose sale would benefit us the most. We raise 80 per cent. of the corn crop of the world and consequently are in a position to produce better live stock and at relatively less expense than any other country. That being true, it is of paramount importance that our united efforts should be devoted towards conserving and promoting the sale, and especially to remove any restrictions, on the free exchange of our meat products.

I quote once more from President McKinley's historic address at Buffalo:

"If perchance some of our tariffs are no longer needed, for revenues or to encourage and protect our industries at home, why should they not be employed to extend and promote our markets abroad."

This should be the basis of our reciprocal negotiations with foreign countries. Those manufacturers that now successfully compete in foreign markets do not need any further protection, if indeed it was ever necessary. Some other manufacturers have increased the volume of their business by selling abroad at little or no profit, relying upon the protected home market to furnish them abundant profits. Such export trade is worse than none, because it reduces the buying power of foreign countries, and is without any compensating advantages as to profit and influence on prices as would flow from the sale of our surplus food products.

In view of the acute situation brought about by the new German tariff this question of our international trade relations assumes greater importance than ever before, and it merits the careful consideration of every public-spirited citizen, because it vitally affects us all.

Reciprocity is a consistent and reasonable policy for the further development of this nation; it means fair trade; it does not contemplate that we will do all the business of the world, but that we will sell abroad those articles whose exportation is most beneficial to the entire country, in exchange for other commodities we cannot produce, and for such other articles as some nations excel us in manufacturing; it means safe, conservative trade upon a solid, not artificial basis.

Various mutually advantageous reciprocal treaties have been proposed in recent years

"ABC" Fan System



maintains a uniform temperature and provides thorough ventilation, making it the ideal system for manufacturing buildings of all types.

Fans and Blowers for All Purposes

American Blower Co.

Detroit New York Chicago Atlanta London

and in every instance were defeated by the opposition of the few manufacturers, who profit by present conditions, and whose importance to the general welfare of this nation is insignificant compared with that of the live stock and agricultural industries.

When considered in the light of the greatest good to the greatest number, I believe it will be the unanimous opinion of all fair-minded men that we have just cause for complaint, and that it is the duty of Congress to so readjust our tariff as to enable us not only to retain our present trade in meat products, but to extend it into other countries, thus insuring a continuance of that national prosperity of which the livestock and agricultural industries furnish so large a part.

IRISH OLEO REGULATIONS.

In the regulations imposed by the Irish agricultural department for the control of the margarine trade every manufactory of margarine or margarine cheese, and any premises wherein the business of a wholesale dealer in margarine or margarine cheese is carried on, must be registered with the local authority in such manner as the local government board for Ireland may direct, and each registration must be notified to the department by the local authority. Any officer of the department is empowered to enter at all reasonable times any manufactory of margarine or margarine cheese and to inspect any process of manufacture, and to take samples for analysis. In 1902-3 there were 9 premises registered for the manufacture of margarine or margarine cheese and 137 for wholesale dealings in these articles. On April 1, 1905, the number of premises registered as being utilized for wholesale transactions in margarine and margarine cheese had fallen to 122, and there was a reduction of one in the number of registered manufactories. The consumption of margarine cheese in Ireland is not considerable, and is mainly confined to the counties northeast of Ulster.

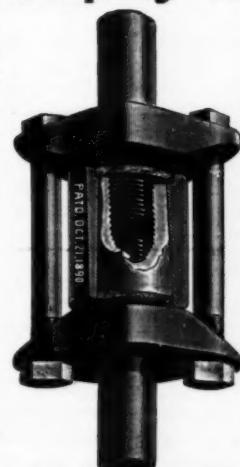
Manufacturers of and wholesale dealers in margarine or margarine cheese are required to keep a register showing the quantity and destination of each consignment of these substances sent out from the manufactory or

place of business. Periodical visits are paid by the department's transit inspectors to the premises of these manufacturers or wholesale dealers, with the object of ascertaining if the registers are kept properly posted up to date. In no instance, however, have the irregularities been such as to necessitate the institution of legal proceedings. Comparatively few cases of failure to keep the register in the prescribed manner were reported to the department during the past year.

TEXT BOOKS AT BARGAIN PRICES.

You want to keep posted in your business. Text-books by the authorities in every department of the packinghouse, refrigeration and allied fields are offered for less than they can be secured anywhere else in our semi-annual book sale. See page 10.

THE Climax Ammonia Coupling . . .



Has been in use over 18 years and has never given any trouble. Each COUPLING is carefully tested to 300 pounds pressure and is warranted to make a permanently tight joint for AMMONIA. It is not affected by expansion or contraction.

The Western Cold Storage Co. of Chicago have over 6,000 in use and during seven years not one leaky joint has been discovered.

The Davies Warehouse and Supply Co., . . . AGENTS.
20-32 North Clark Street, CHICAGO

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Western Cows.....	@@ 5½
Native Cows.....	@@ 6½
Western Steers.....	@@ 6½
Good Native Steers.....	7½ @ 7½
Native Steers, Medium.....	6¾ @ 7½
Heifers, Good.....	6½ @ 7½
Heifers, Medium.....	6 @ 6½
Hind Quarters.....	2c. over Straight Beef
Fore Quarters.....	2c. under Straight Beef

Beef Cuts.

Steer Chucks.....	4¾ @ 5½
Cow Chucks.....	3 @ 4
Boneless Chucks.....	3¾ @ 4
Medium Plates.....	2 @ 3
Steer Plates.....	2 @ 4
Cow Rounds.....	6½
Steer Rounds.....	7 @ 7½
Cow Loins, Common.....	7 @ 7½
Cow Loins, Medium.....	8½ @ 9
Cow Loins, Good.....	10 @ 10½
Steer Loins, Light.....	11½
Steer Loins, Heavy.....	14
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	17½
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	15½
Strip Loins.....	6½ @ 7
Sirloin Butts.....	8 @ 8½
Shoulder Clods.....	5 @ 5½
Rolls.....	8½ @ 9
Rump Butts.....	4½ @ 5
Trimmings.....	3½
Shank.....	3
Cow Ribs, Heavy.....	9
Cow Ribs, Common Light.....	5½ @ 6
Steer Ribs, Light.....	10½
Steer Ribs, Heavy.....	12
Loin Ends, steer—native.....	9½ @ 10
Loin Ends, cow.....	7
Hanging Tenderloins.....	5 @ 6
Flank Steak.....	6½

Beef Offal.

Livers.....	@@ 3
Hearts.....	@@ 2½
Tongue.....	@@ 14
Sweetbreads.....	@@ 18
Ox Tail, per lb.....	3½
Fresh Tripe—plain.....	2½
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	4
Kidneys, each.....	3
Brains.....	3

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal.....	@@ 6½
Light Carcass.....	7
Medium Carcass.....	8
Good Carcass.....	10
Medium Saddles.....	11½
Good Saddles.....	12½
Medium Racks.....	6½
Good Racks.....	7½

Veal Offal.

Brains, each.....	@@ 3
Sweetbreads.....	40
Plucks.....	20
Heads, each.....	10

Lamb.

Medium Caul.....	@@ 10
Good Caul.....	10½
Round Dressed Lambs.....	11½
Saddles, Caul.....	12
R. D. Lamb Saddles.....	14
Caul Lamb Racks.....	8
R. D. Lamb Racks.....	8½
Lamb Ribs, per pair.....	8
Lamb Tongues, each.....	3
Lamb Kidneys, each.....	1½

Mutton.

Medium Sheep.....	@@ 8½
Good Sheep.....	9
Medium Saddles.....	9
Good Saddles.....	10
Medium Racks.....	7
Good Racks.....	7½
Mutton Legs.....	10
Mutton Stew.....	4
Mutton Loins.....	10
Sheep Tongues, each.....	3
Sheep Heads, each.....	5

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs.....	7 7½
Pork Loins.....	12
Leaf Lard.....	9½
Tenderloins.....	18
Spare Ribs.....	5½
Butts.....	10
Hocks.....	4
Trimmings.....	4%
Tails.....	3½
Snouts.....	2
Pigs' Feet.....	2½
Pigs' Heads.....	3½
Blade Bones.....	4½
Cheek Meat.....	3
Hog Plucks.....	4
Neck Bones.....	2
Skinned Shoulders.....	8
Pork Hearts.....	2½
Pork Kidneys.....	2½
Pork Tongues.....	10
Slip Bones.....	4
Tail Bones.....	3½
Brains.....	3
Backfat.....	7
Iams.....	8
Calas.....	8
Shoulders.....	8
Bellies.....	9½ @ 10½
Compressed Ham.....	9
Large Compressed Ham.....	9

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

SAUSAGE.

Cloth Bologna.....	@@ 5½
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth.....	@@ 5
Choice Bologna.....	@@ 6
Viennas.....	@@ 7
Frankfurters.....	@@ 6½
Blood, Liver and Headcheese.....	@@ 5½
Tongue.....	@@ 8
White Tongue.....	@@ 8
Minced Ham.....	@@ 8
Prepared Ham.....	@@ 8½
New England Ham.....	@@ 10
Berliner Ham.....	@@ 7½
Boneless Ham.....	@@ 11
Oxford Ham.....	@@ 11
Leona, Garlic, Knoblauch.....	@@ 6
Smoked Pork.....	@@ 6
Veal Ham.....	@@ 6
Farm Sausage.....	@@ 10
Pork Sausage, bulk or link.....	@@ 7
Pork Sausage, short link.....	@@ 7½
Special Prepared Ham.....	@@ 7½
Boneless Pig's Feet.....	@@ 5½
Ham Bologna.....	@@ 7
Special Compressed Ham.....	@@ 7½

Summer Sausages.

Supreme Summer, H. C., New Medium Dry.....	@@ 16
German Salami, New Dry.....	@@ 14
Holsteiner, New.....	@@ 11
Mettwurst, New.....	@@ 11
Farmer, New.....	@@ 12
Daries, H. C., New.....	@@ 17
Italian Salami, New.....	@@ 17
Monarque Cervelat.....	@@ 13

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Pork, 1-50.....	\$3.75
Smoked Pork, 2-20.....	3.25
Bologna, 1-50.....	2.75
Bologna, 2-20.....	2.25
Viennas, 1-50.....	4.25
Viennas, 2-20.....	3.75

Sausage in Brine.

Fresh Pork Link.....	@@ 8
Liver Sausage.....	@@ 6½
Blood Sausage.....	@@ 6½
Head Cheese.....	@@ 6½
Bologna.....	@@ 6½
Vienna.....	@@ 8

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels.....	\$7.00
Pickled Plain Trip, in 200-lb. barrels.....	4.50
Pickled H. C. Trip, in 200-lb. barrels.....	7.75
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels.....	11.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels.....	12.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels.....	30.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb. 2 doz. to case.....	Per doz. \$1.35
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	2.45
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case.....	4.70
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case.....	8.00
14 lbs., ½ doz. to case.....	18.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Per bbl. Extra Plate Beef.....	@ 10.00
Plate Beef.....	@@ 9.50
Extra Mess Beef.....	@@ 9.50
Prime Mess Beef.....	@ 10.00
Beef Hams.....	—
Rump Butts.....	@@ 9.00
Mess Pork.....	@ 14.25
Clear Fat Backs.....	@ 14.00
Family Back Pork.....	—
Bean Pork.....	@ 11.50

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tierces.....	@ 9½
Lard, substitute, tierces.....	@@ 6½
Lard, compounds.....	@@ 6
Barrels.....	½¢. over tcs.
Half barrels.....	¼¢. over tcs.
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lbs.....	½¢. to 1¢. over tcs.
Cooking Oil, per gal.....	@ 36

DRY SALT MEATS.

No. 1, natural color.....	@@ 11
No. 2, natural color.....	@@ 12½
No. 3, natural color.....	@@ 13
No. 4, natural color.....	@@ 14
No. 5, natural color.....	@@ 15
No. 6, natural color.....	@@ 16
Clear Bellies, 14@16 average.....	@@ 9
Rib Bellies, 14@16 average.....	@@ 9
Fat Backs.....	7 7½
Regular Plates.....	@@ 6½
Short Clears.....	@@ 8½

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., average.....	@@ 11½
Hams, 16 lbs., average.....	@@ 11
Skinned Hams.....	@@ 12
Calas, 6@7 lbs. average.....	@@ 8
Calas, 8@12 lbs. average.....	@@ 7½
Breakfast Bacon, fancy.....	@@ 17

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set.....	@ 12
Middles, per set.....	@@ 40
Beef bungs, per piece.....	@@ 5½
Hog casings, as packed.....	@@ 26
Hog casings, free of salt.....	@@ 50
Hog middles.....	@@ 12
Hog bungs, export.....	@@ 12
Hog bungs, mediums, each.....	@@ 4
Hog bungs, prime.....	@@ 8
Hog bungs, narrow.....	@@ 2
Imported sheep casings, wide.....	@@ 70
Imported sheep casings, medium.....	@@ 60
Imported sheep casings, narrow.....	@@ 35
Beef weasands, No. 1.....	@@ 5½
Beef bladders, medium.....	@@ 4
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	16
Hog stomachs, each.....	@@ 4

HORNS, HOOFs AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65@70 lbs. average.....	@@ 350.00

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NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.15@5.75
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.35@5.00
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	3.50@4.25
Oxen and stags.....	2.75@4.65
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.00@4.00
Good to choice native steers last year.....	5.35@6.10

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime, per 100 lbs.....	@ \$8.00
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs. 7.00@7.75	
Live veal calves, com. to med., 100 lbs....	5.00@6.75
Live veal calves, small, per 100 lbs....	4.00@4.50
Live calves, buttermilks, per 100 lbs....	3.25@3.75
Live calves, grassers, per 100 lbs....	3.00@3.50

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, good to choice, per 100 lbs....	\$7.75@\$8.25
Live lambs, com. to fair, per 100 lbs....	6.00@6.75
Live yearlings, lambs, per 100 lbs.....	—@—
Live sheep, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@5.00
Live sheep, culs., per 100 lbs.....	2.00@2.75

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.)....	\$6.65
Hogs, medium	6.75
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	6.80@6.85
Pigs	7.00
Roings	5.75@6.00

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	@ 8½
Choice native, light.....	8 @ 8¼
Common to fair, native.....	7 @ 7¾

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy.....	@ 8½
Choice native, light.....	8 @ 8¼
Native, com. to fair.....	7½@7¾
Choice Western, heavy.....	7½@8
Choice Western, light.....	7 @ 7½
Choice Western, heavy.....	7½@8
Common to fair Texas.....	6 @ 7
Good to choice heifers.....	6 @ 7
Common to fair heifers.....	6 @ 7
Choice cows	6 @ 6½
Common to fair cows.....	5 @ 6
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	6 @ 7
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	6 @ 6½
Fleshy bologna bulls.....	6 @ 5½
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	12½@13

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.....	11 @ 11½
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	10 @ 11
Calves, country dressed, prime, per lb....	9½@10
Calves, country dressed, fair to good.....	9 @ 9
Calves, country dressed, common.....	8 @ 8½

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs	@ 9½
Hogs, heavy	8½@8½
Hogs, 150 lbs.....	8 @ 8½
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	8½@8½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	8½@9

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	@ 12
Spring lambs, good.....	11 @ 11½
Spring lambs, culs.....	9 @ 10
Sheep, choice	8 @ 8½
Sheep, medium to good.....	6 @ 8
Sheep, culs.....	7 @ 7½

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	12½@13
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	12 @ 12½
Smoked hams, heavy.....	12 @ 12½
California hams, smoked, light.....	8½@5½
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	8 @ 8½
Smoked shoulders	8½@9
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	13 @ 13½
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	12½@13
Dried beef sets.....	13 @ 13½
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	17½@18½
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	10 @ 10½

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

BONES, HOOFs AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50@60 lbs. cut,	
Flat shin bones, av. 40@45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	42.00@45.00
Hoofs, per ton.....	30.00
Thigh bones, av. 50@55 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	75.00
Horns, 7½ oz. and over, steers, first quality per ton.....	300.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	80@90c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	50@60c. a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	30@40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal	25@75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	18@25c. a pound
Calves' liver	25@50c. a piece
Beef kidneys	7@12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys	1½@3c. a piece
Livers, beef	4@5c. a pound
Oxtails	5@7c. a piece
Hearts, beef	6@10c. a piece
Hobs, beef	10@12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15@25c. a pound
Lamb's fries	6@10c. a pair
Fresh pork, loins, city.....	—@—
Fresh pork, loins, Western.....	—@—

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	—
Hog, American, free of salt, in tcs. or blbs., per lb., f. o. b.	50
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., f. o. b.	50
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	12
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	13
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	6½
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	40
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	42
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	6½
Beef weasands, per 1,000, Nos. 1.....	@ 5½
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2a.....	2½@3

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sling., white.....	19	20½
Pepper, Sing., black.....	13½	15
Pepper, Penang, white.....	17	18½
Pepper, red, Zanzibar.....	15	18
Pepper, shot	14½	—
Allspice	7	9½
Coriander	10	12
Cloves	15	18
Mace	42	45

SALTPETRE.

Crude	4½
Refined—Granulated	4½@4%
Crystals	4%@5%
Powdered	5 @ 5%

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	\$.10
No. 2 skins .....	.17
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	.17
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	.15
No. 1, 12½-14.....	.19
No. 2, 12½-14.....	.13
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14.....	.17
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14.....	.15
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	.21
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	.19
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	.19
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	.18
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	.25
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	.22
Branded skins .....	.11
Branded kips .....	.14

Heavy branded kips.....

1.65

Ticky skins

1.11

Ticky kips

1.50

Heavy ticky kips.....

1.70

No. 3 skins

1.11

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED—ICED.

Turkeys—Spring, d. p., 36@3½ lbs. each.....	.30
Spring, d. p., 4 lbs. and over.....	.15
Old Western, average best.....	.17
Old Western, mixed, fair to good.....	.15
Old Western, poor.....	.13
Spring Chickens—Philadelphia fancy.....	.20
Pennsylvania, choice to fancy.....	.15
Pennsylvania, fair to good.....	.13
Western, dry-picked, choice to fancy.....	14½@15
Western, dry-picked, fair to good.....	.13
Western, scalped, choice to fancy.....	13½@14
Western, scalped, fair to good.....	.12½@13
Southern, scalped.....	.12
Spring Ducks—No. Ind., Ill. & Iowa, dry-picked.....	.13
So. Ind. & Ill. & Iowa, dry-picked.....	.12½
Other Southw'n & South'n, dry-picked.....	.12½
Western, scalped, medium size.....	.12½
Southern & Southw'n, scalped.....	.12½
Western & Southw'n, poor to fair.....	.10½@11½
Old Cock.....	.8½@9
Spring Ducks—Long Island & Eastern.....	.17
Pennsylvania & Virginia, per lb.....	.14@16
Western, per lb.....	.12@12
Squabs—Prime, large, white, per dozen.....	2.50@2.62
Mixed, per dozen.....	.20@2.15
Dark, per dozen.....	.15@1.62

LIVE POULTRY.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Spring Chickens, per lb.....	.14
Southern & Southw'n, per lb.....	13½
Fowls—Western, per lb.....	.12
Roosters, per lb.....	.8
Turkeys, per lb.....	.12
Ducks—Western, average, per pair.....	.70
Southern, per pair.....	.50
Spring, per pair.....	.40
Geese—Western, average, per pair.....	1.00@1.25
Southern, average, per pair.....	.10@1.00
Live Pigeons, per pair.....	.20

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed per ton.....	.22.00
Bone meal, raw, per	

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Bowles Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Aug. 16.
CATTLE.—Receipts of cattle first three days this week, 54,833, against 47,111 same period last week, and 39,293 in 1904. Daily offerings were: Monday, 23,884; Tuesday, 7,949; Wednesday (estimated), 23,000. The moderate supply at the opening of the week was a general surprise to the trade. The market ruled active and generally 10c. higher. Tuesday's receipts were light, as usual, about one-third Westerns; the market was steady. The trade was very uneven to-day, choice steers such as sold at \$5.50 upwards to \$6.10, ruled strong to 10c. higher. The bulk of the sales were made at a decline of 10@15c. There was a good inquiry for yearlings and handy weight fat natives, desirable grades selling at \$5.25@5.50. Exporters bought sparingly and paid up to \$5.35, most of the good shipping and export steers \$5.10@5.30; medium killers, \$4.50@4.85; common to fair, \$4.10@4.40; inferior down to \$3.75. Some 1,684 lbs. Illinois steers of good quality and very prime sold at \$5.95. Good cows and heifers ruled steady; others weak. Western range cattle are arriving feely, about 7,000 received to-day, the bulk going at \$3.80@4.10, and tailings down to \$3.25. A few choice Wyoming steers averaging 1,368 lbs. sold up to \$4.60. Some of the Keele brand of Wyoming steers sold at \$4.50, they being one of the best known and best quality brands of steers annually offered on this market. Stock cattle and feeders continue in light supply owing to the fine condition of pastures everywhere. The demand is slim and prices a little lower. Choice feeders quotable at \$3.75@4.25. Stockers \$3.25@3.50 for plain quality light stuff. Plenty of low-priced beef cattle are in sight for the near future.

HOGS.—Receipts of hogs so far this week show a large increase over the corresponding time last week. Monday's receipts were not much above expectations, if any. Market was active at stronger prices, tops reaching \$6.45, the highest price in several years. Tuesday's receipts were more liberal, and as shipping orders were light packers soon secured control of the market, and the result was that the general market was about 10c. lower. To-day (Wednesday) receipts were estimated at 35,000 with almost 7,000 carried over from yesterday. This made a much larger supply than has been on hand for some time, and the market was again 10@15c. lower, making a decline of 20@25c. from Monday's high time. The market closed flat with a good many thousand unsold. Liberal receipts are expected for the remainder of this week, and we rather expect a somewhat lower market the next few days. We quote to-day's pieces as follows: Good to best medium and heavy weight shippers, \$6.10@6.20; selected light hogs, \$6.15@6.25; heavy packers, \$5.85@6; mixed packers, \$6@6.10.

SHEEP.—Receipts of sheep and lambs very light at this as well as all Western and Eastern markets. The bulk of those on sale here were Western, and values show an advance of about 40c. per ewt. over the close of last week. Choice to prime Western lambs at \$7.40@7.55, and cutbacks going to packers at \$6.50. The feeders obtained some at \$6.25. No straight yearlings offered, but choice weighing about 80 lbs. are worth 6c., and choice wethers would bring about \$5.65, with prime ewes and wethers mixed at \$5.40, and good to choice ewes at \$4.85@5.25. Feeders are securing very little on the markets. Wethers are worth \$4.50@4.75, yearlings for feeding purposes sold up to \$5.40, and feeding

ewes are worth \$3.50@4. The quality of the natives as well as the fat is only fair to good, with few exceptions. Some prime native lambs up to \$7.75, but good to choice are worth \$6.75@7.50, with culs to medium selling at \$5@6.50. Choice native ewes around \$5; a fair to good kind, \$4.25@4.75; choice handy yearlings at \$6; very few native wethers offered, but choice are worth \$5.25@5.50. Breeders are very anxious for good to choice thin black faced ewes, and these are worth \$4.75@5.25, with aged lots at \$4@4.50. Prices look very high, and the first run that the markets received will no doubt cause a sharp break.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Aug. 15, 1905.

Cattle receipts have fallen short of the average for the month so far, but the shortage has been entirely in western rangers. The supply of corn fed cattle has been heavier than usual for this time of the year and the general excellent quality of the offerings indicates that a good share of them were ready for market several months ago but have been held for the advance that did not come. Desirable dry lot beeves have been in very good demand right along at steady to strong prices, a liberal proportion of the cattle selling at \$4.90@5.40. Fair 1,050 to 1,350-pound beeves sell around \$4.40@\$4.90, and the common to fair warmed up and only partly fatted steers that come in competition with the western rangers are selling around \$3.75@4.35. Scarcely any fed cows and heifers have been coming and prices are nominally steady for anything of this kind with sales at \$3.40@4.20. Grass native cows are being discriminated against in favor of the western rangers.

For the first time this season there has been a fair run of western range cattle. As a rule the stock is in very fair condition, indicating good feed and plenty of it, although the packers say the steers are not killing out as well as they usually do at this time of the year. Prices ruled comparatively strong all last week, but there was a sharp break all along the line to-day, both beef steers and cows showing a decline of 10@25c. Good fat, 1,200 to 1,400-pound range beeves are quoted at \$4.00@\$4.40. Fair to good grades are selling to both packers and feeder buyers around \$3.50@\$4.00, and the common to fair kinds at \$3.00@\$3.50. Good to choice range cows and heifers sell at \$2.75@\$3.50 with canners and cutters at \$1.75@\$2.50. The feeder trade has not been at all lively. Buyers have insisted strongly on lower prices and have evidently determined to get their cattle lower or let them alone.

With only moderate supplies of hogs the stuff is selling right around the high point of the year. There is the keenest kind of a demand, both from packers and shippers, and the tone to the trade has been healthy and firm throughout. Quality and weights are being looked after more closely as prices advance and the range of prices is quite a little wider in consequence. So long as the present excellent demand keeps up and receipts do not increase materially there is every prospect of a continuance of prevailing high prices. To-day with 11,000 hogs here, the market was 5c. lower, tops bringing \$6.05, and the bulk of the trading being around \$5.85@\$5.95, as against \$5.82@\$5.87 a week ago.

Receipts of sheep have been only moderate, and with an increased demand from both packers and feeder buyers the market has been active and strong right along, prices showing some improvement over last week, both for fat stock and feeders. Fat lambs are selling at \$6.50@\$7.00; yearlings, \$5.00@\$5.50; wethers, \$4.65@\$5.15, and ewes, \$4.25@\$4.85. The trade in feeder sheep and lambs has been very lively all week, and the demand exceeding the supply most of the time. Feeder lambs are selling at \$5.50@\$6.00;

yearlings, \$4.60@\$4.85; wethers, \$4.00@\$4.40, and ewes, \$3.25@\$3.75, with breeding ewes at \$4.00@\$4.50.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 15, 1905.

Increased marketing to-day was the cause of a sharp decline in Western steers, and on short-fed natives, showing more or less grass, which came in direct competition with the grassers. These kinds generally sold 10 to 15c. off, but the good natives, selling from \$4.75 upward, held about steady with the 10 to 15c. advance noted on this class Monday, when prime medium heavy and heavy steers sold at \$5.50 to \$5.60. Kansas and Nebraska range steers sold to-day at \$4.00 to \$4.15. Common to medium cows sold 10c. lower Monday, but the good weighty kinds sold fully steady and all kinds were in active demand and steady to-day. Choice yearling heifers and steers mixed, sold at \$4.85, but the big end of the good grass stuff sold around \$2.90 to \$3.00. Bulls were of slow sale and steady. Good to choice veals were steady, but common to fair light weight offerings were off 25 to 50c. from last week. The trade in stock and feeding cattle was again 10c. lower, making a 25 to 40c. decline from the best time of last week. Regular dealers have their yards full of all weights and quality, which include a very large number of good to choice West and Northwest feeders, both horned and dehorned, and a large assortment of yearlings and calves showing excellent breeding.

Ever since the hog market has shown an upward tendency we have stated in these letters that packers would take advantage of any enlargement of general supplies to force prices sharply lower, and this was evidenced to-day when receipts proved large and prices broke 5 to 10c. Prices ranged from \$5.90 to \$6.17½, with the bulk selling at \$5.95 to \$6.05. The situation, however, continues to be bullish, but not sufficient to warrant shippers holding matured hogs back. Demand continues very strong and local packers could use more than double the number arriving.

The trade in sheep this week shows some improvement. Native lambs to-day sold up to \$7.00 and good Idahos \$6.70. Idaho yearlings sold at \$5.25, ewes and wethers at \$4.90 and feeding yearlings and lambs at \$4.55 to \$4.60.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City, Aug. 18, 1905.

CATTLE.—Receipts this week were 57,900; last week, 66,100; same week last year, 42,100. Cattle receipts ran more to Western this week, fewer dry lot cattle smaller quarantine supply; corn-fed steers sold strong every day, top \$5.50; bulk sales \$5@5.35. Dry lot heifers and yearling steers 10c. higher, \$4.80@5.35; wintered Westerns sold slowly, closing 10@20c. lower than week ago; best \$4@4.40, weighing around 1,300 lbs.; lighter and grassy steers down to \$3.50; cows steady at \$2.25@3.25; canners 10c. higher, \$1.75@2; bulls lower, \$2@2.75; veals shade stronger, \$4@5.25; quarantine steers 10@15c. lower; \$3@3.65; cows strong, \$2.20@2.65.

HOGS.—Receipts this week were 29,500; last week, 25,700; same week last year, 33,500. Monday was high day of week on hogs; good prices brought liberal supply Tuesday and Wednesday, and prices went down, but are advancing since packers simply aim to keep with their fresh meat orders at present high range of prices which are a dollar above a year ago, and only bid the market up enough to bring sufficient hogs in for this purchase. Top to-day, \$6.17½; bulk, \$6@6.15.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week were 16,300; last week, 14,600; same week last year, 16,100. Small receipts force active competition, and prices advance every day 30@50c. above a week ago. Prices here are in line with Chicago and above other points, but receipts continue extremely small. Feeder buyers

THE GEO. F. TAYLOR CO.
Fuller's Earth and Bone Black
For Filtering Purposes.
ALSO ALL FERTILIZER CHEMICALS
AND MATERIALS.
No. 80 Pine St., New York

August 19, 1905.

anxious, but not doing much, account lack of supplies. Lambs bring \$6.50@7.25; yearlings up to \$5.75; wethers, \$5.15; ewes, \$4.75; stockers and feeders, \$4@4.50.

HIDES strong; green salted 10½@12c.; bulls, stags, 8½c.; uncured lc. less; glue, 6c.; green horse, \$3@3.25; dry flint butcher 17@18c.

Packers' purchases for the week were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	6,502	7,177	2,736
Cudahy	5,034	6,838	1,079
Fowler	1,679	...	554
Morris	6,620	3,586	1,754
Ruddy	840	...	...
Schwarzschild	5,672	5,355	1,528
Swift	6,715	3,780	2,929

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to the National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending August 12:

CATTLE.

Chicago	37,538
Kansas City	36,286
Omaha	22,119
St. Joseph	10,713
New York and Jersey City	9,059
Cudahy	473
Sioux City	2,804
Wichita	86
North Fort Worth	10,891
Detroit	1,349
Buffalo	6,550

HOGS.

Chicago	60,404
Kansas City	31,429
Omaha	27,826
St. Joseph	28,301
Cudahy	4,143
Sioux City	11,836
Ottumwa	15,207
Cedar Rapids	8,056
Wichita	2,238
Bloomington	261
Indianapolis	25,612
New York and Jersey City	28,677
Fort Worth	2,879
Detroit	2,509
Buffalo	23,570

SHEEP.

Chicago	66,645
Kansas City	10,258
Omaha	11,252
St. Joseph	14,097
New York and Jersey City	29,308
Cudahy	364
Sioux City	172
Ft. Worth	403
Detroit	2,058
Buffalo	10,200

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	1,243	...	1,258	27,588	10,573
Sixtieth street	544	77	6,922	1,608	...
Fortieth street	...	...	...	...	14,329
Lehigh Valley	5,946	...	...	...	...
Weehawken	2,083	...	...	...	...
Scattering	64	45	22	3,275	...
Totals	9,518	141	8,220	29,308	25,677
Totals last week	11,334	116	7,406	52,357	28,207

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Schwarzschild & Sulz., Ss. Clev.	436	...	...
Schwarzschild & Sulz., Ss. Minne-	375	...	2,500
Schwarzschild & Sulz., Ss. New	...	...	1,100
Schwarzschild & Sulz., Ss. Idaho	150	...	...
J. Shamborg & Son, Ss. Clevic.	437	...	...
J. Shamborg & Son, Ss. Minnehaha	375	...	...
J. Shamborg & Son, Ss. Idaho	250	...	...
Morris Beef Company, Ss. Clevic.	...	...	2,400
Morris Beef Company, Ss. Oceanic	...	...	2,000
Armour & Co., Ss. New York	...	...	2,300
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Oceanic	...	...	2,300
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Clevic	1,060	...	...
Cudahy Pac'g Co., Ss. Lucania	...	...	850
Total exports	2,023	1,010	14,350
Total exports last week	1,621	206	12,400
From Boston	2,200	2,017	8,622
From Baltimore	1,132	...	...
From Philadelphia	2,394	...	1,000
From Montreal	4,067	746	...
To London	4,841	287	8,700
To Liverpool	4,563	3,027	15,267
To Glasgow	842	...	...
To Manchester	1,103	280	...
To Bristol	200	79	...
To Hull	100	...	...
To Antwerp	84	...	...
To Havre	120	...	...
Totals to all ports	11,883	3,773	23,972
Totals to all ports last week	10,796	2,204	20,832

Bargains in text-books, the authorities in your line. See page 10.

GENERAL MARKETS

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$7.80@8.10; city steam, \$7.50@7.75; refined, Continent, tcs., \$8.25; do., South America, tcs., \$8.75; do., do., kegs, \$0.75; compound, \$5.75.

HOG MARKETS, AUG. 18.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 14,000; mostly 5c. higher; \$5.55@6.30.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 4,000; 5@10c. higher; \$5.95@6.20.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 5,500; 5c. higher; \$5.85 @6.05.

ST. LOUIS.—Higher; \$6@6.30.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 6,000; stronger; \$6@6.30.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 25 cars; active; \$6.40@6.50.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 2,600; 10c. higher; \$6.40@6.60.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Aug. 18.—Beef, extra, India mess, tierces, 80s.; pork, prime mess, Western, 66s. 3d.; shoulders, 34s. 6d.; hams, short clear, 49s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 47s. 9ds.; do, short rib, 51s.; do, long clear, 28@34 lbs., 48s.; do, 35@40 lbs., 47s. 6d.; backs, 45s.; bellies, 48s. Tallow, 22s. 6d. Turpentine, 44s. 9d. Rosin, common, 9s. 6d. Lard, spot, prime Western, tcs., 38s. 9d.; do, American refined, 29-lb. pail, 40s. 6d. Cheese, white new, 52s.; do, colored, 53s. American steam lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 39½ marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 27s. 3d. Cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 17s. 6d. Refined petroleum (London), spot 5½d.; linseed (London), 39s. 6d.; linseed oil (London), 18s. 1½d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Hog receipts at the packing points were moderate again to-day, and their prices firmer, while the products sympathized in a steadier tone. Nevertheless, that the trading in the products has become quieter in a cash way, and that it looks as if market prices for them were, while well supported, less apt to further materially go upward.

Cottonseed Oil.

A private estimate (Miss Giles) of the condition of the cotton crop, as 73.3 per cent. (a reduction) contributed to the feature of a higher cotton market, and tended, as well, to an improved tone to the cotton oil market. Sales 1,000 bbls. prime yellow, August at 30½c. and further bid. "Call" prices, prime yellow, August at 30½@30½c.; September at 30½@31c.; October at 31½@31½c.; November at 31½@31½c.; December at 31½@31½c.; January at 31½@31½c.

Tallow.

Strong markets everywhere. No new features from those noted in our review. Weekly contract deliveries of city hhds. were made at 4½c.

Oleo Stearine.

Held strong, with 8½c. bid, and about ¼c. more asked.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

James R. Cassidy (commission merchant) was proposed for membership.

Visitors: B. Meyer, Copenhagen; Jac. Lachmann, Sweden; J. M. Macdonald, Cincinnati; H. S. Williams, H. K. Webster, H. Kemple, J. P. Pierson, D. G. White, G. R. Denniston, W. A. Johns, Chicago; T. E. Price, St. Louis.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1905.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	300	7,000	1,500
Kansas City	200	1,800	—
Omaha	150	5,000	500

MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1905.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	20,000	30,000	15,000
Kansas City	10,000	4,000	5,000
Omaha	5,000	4,000	2,800

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1905.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	8,000	14,000	15,000
Kansas City	13,000	7,000	4,000
Omaha	6,000	8,000	9,000

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1905.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	22,000	30,000	15,000
Kansas City	11,000	6,000	2,000
Omaha	5,000	8,000	9,000

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1905.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	6,000	21,000	10,000
Kansas City	5,000	6,000	2,000
Omaha	500	1,000	3,500

FRIDAY, AUGUST 18.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,500	14,000	7,000
Kansas City	2,000	4,000	4,000
Omaha	1,200	3,000	3,000
St. Louis	1,500	4,000	2,000

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The oleo market during the past week has been rather quiet and prices have receded two or three florins. This weakness is caused by a large speculative holding in the market and is probably but temporary. Stocks in first hands both here and abroad are very small and the market will be an entirely speculative one for some little time to come.

The cotton oil market during the past week has been very active and prices are on a higher plane than they were during the week previous. Some important transactions have taken place for export at full prices.

FARMERS MAKE FERTILIZER.

The farmers of West Penn, East and West Brunswick townships, Penn., are manufacturing fertilizers on the co-operative plant. They are buying bones from the local butchers and scavengers, which are converted into fertilizing material at a plant run by water power.

In order to be successful you must know your business. Look over the list of textbooks in all packinghouse and allied lines offered in our semi-annual book sale on page 10.

THE STILLWELL-PROVISIONER OFFICIAL CHEMISTS of the
New York Produce Exchange
LABORATORY, 36 Gold Street Branch Floor A. Produce Exchange
NEW YORK



RETAIL SECTION

DISAPPEARED FOR TWO DAYS.

Benjamin Van Tyn, who disappeared from 286 Willard avenue, Providence, R. I., Thursday of last week, and showed up at home again Saturday, has been sent to a private hospital for treatment. Van Tyn was formerly in the wholesale meat business, making an assignment last winter. Worry over loss of business and contemplated removal of his family to New York caused mental trouble.

GONE WITH DEPOSIT.

Finn Brothers, proprietors of a meat market at 52 Temple street, Hartford, Conn., are regretting the trust they placed in a man known as Chris Kriskie of Cosker, who had been in their employ only a few days. They sent him with \$300 in crisp banknotes to deposit with the Security Company on Pearl street. The messenger never reached the bank, and nothing has been heard of him or the money since. It is supposed that he appropriated the cash to his own use and skipped out of the city.

STRUCK A BUTCHER.

Patrolman Dexter Littlefield, of the La grange street station, Boston, Mass., who lives in Roxbury, was arraigned before Judge Bolster in the Roxbury Court, charged with assault and battery upon Patrick O'Rourke. After hearing the evidence in the case Judge Bolster found the policeman guilty and ordered him to pay the costs of the court. The assault is claimed to have taken place in a butcher shop where O'Rourke is employed. Littlefield ordered a cut of meat and then refused to take it, requesting another cut. O'Rourke declined to serve him further unless paid in advance and a dispute ensued in which the policeman struck a blow. The costs which he paid amounted to \$54.80.

ANOTHER PROVIDENCE DISAPPEARANCE.

Andrew Kordalewski, the sausage manufacturer of Providence, R. I., who has been missing since Saturday, has not been heard from, and the police of neighboring towns have been asked to lend a hand to the search. There are several friends who believe the man will return all right, but members of his family are positive that some harm has come to him, and each day that he is absent increases their belief that he has been waylaid for his money. The investigation in all quarters brings no further information than that obtained by the man's daughter in the search for him Tuesday. "Andy," as he is well known, boarded a car for Fall River at Warren Sunday afternoon. It is said that he never reached Fall River. He has many friends in that section and none has seen him.

BUTCHERS' OUTINGS AND PICNICS**St. Catharine's, Ont.**

Fully six thousand people attended the annual picnic of the Wholesale and Retail Butchers' Association of St. Catharine's, Ont., at Lakeside Park. The principal drawing card was the roasting of an ox on the ground, which drew people from all over the counties of Lincoln and Welland to see the novelty. After the games and races were disposed of the butchers returned to the stand and distributed sandwiches to the immense crowd from the ox, using five hundred loaves of bread. The roasting of the ox began at 2 o'clock in the morning, and at noon was pronounced by competent judges to be ready for serving.

Chattanooga, Tenn.

The annual barbecue of the Butchers' Association of Chattanooga, Tenn., was held at Olympia Park. Several hundred butchers, their families and friends were in attendance and thoroughly enjoyed the occasion. An immense barbecue dinner was served to the guests between 12 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Outdoor sports and other features had been provided for the entertainment of the guests. Dancing was continued until a late hour, and a large crowd who could not be present in the afternoon went out in the evening.

Pittsburg, Pa.

Allegheny County butchers spent a quiet day at their picnic at Calhoun Park. The threatened clash with the Humane Society over the calf and lamb killing contests did not occur. It was stated that the controversy arose through a misunderstanding, and that it had never been the intention of the butchers to kill the animals in full sight of the public. The people were to view only the dressing of the animals. The Humane Society was represented by Agent George H. Lightcap, but he did not interfere with the proceedings as the calves and sheep were killed underneath the bandstand before being taken to the platform for dressing. The contests were simply a scientific exhibition of dressing calves and sheep, and were the most interesting feature on the program. The rest of the day was spent in races of different kinds for men, women and children.

WILL FIGHT.

E. G. Votaw, a meat dealer of Salem, O., who was convicted and fined recently in a justice court for adulterating sausage by the use of a preservative, has filed a bill of exceptions in the Common Pleas Court, and announces that he will fight the case through the Supreme Court if necessary as a test of the law.

Chicago, Ill.

Butchers and grocers of the 34th ward, Chicago, held an outing at Garden City Grove, Riverside, Ill. It was under the auspices of the West End Grocers' and Butchers' Protective Association. One thousand people attended. "The Daily News" Newsboy Band furnished music.

Utica, N. Y.

About three hundred persons went with the Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Union to Trenton Falls. A program of athletic sports was carried out, including a tug-of-war, potato race, shoe race and running broad jump. The tug-of-war was won by a side captained by Philip O'Toole. William Jones was the victor in the potato race. Dinner was served at 1:30 p. m., by Caterer E. E. Geer. The success of the undertaking is due to the committee, composed of Messrs. O'Toole, Jones and Allen.

Milwaukee, Wis.

All the meat markets in Milwaukee were closed on the day the Meat Market Men's Association held its annual picnic in the afternoon and evening at Schlitz Park. Previous to the picnic a parade had been planned, to start at National avenue and Grove street, and go to the park over the principal streets. Valuable prizes had been offered for the best trimmed butcher wagons. Mayor Rose delivered an address.

Washington, D. C.

A barbecue was given by the A. Loffler Sausage and Provision Company of Washington, D. C., in honor of the Retail Grocers' Protective Association of Washington, on Mr. Andrew Loffler's lawn, on Brightwood avenue. Arrangements were complete to make a success of the barbecue. Mr. Andrew Loffler personally expended much effort and expense to see that his guests were properly cared for. Mr. Loffler's lawn was brilliantly illuminated with a thousand electric lights, and nearly a score of arc lights, and the "fatted calf" was killed and roasted. A committee was in charge of the program to look after the comfort of each and every guest.

BUTCHERS TO GIVE SHOW.

Memphis, Tenn., is now assured of a pure food show the latter part of next October, for at a meeting of the Retail Grocers' and Butchers' Association a contract was signed between the association and the Industrial Pure Food Company. The pure food show will be given under the joint auspices of the two organizations.

August 19, 1905.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

J. Goetz has opened a new butcher shop at Garrison, Neb.

A. H. Lord is fitting up a new meat market at Altoona, Pa.

Martin Zinser has opened a new market at Grand Rapids, Mich.

B. L. Ernest has completed a new butcher shop at Medora, Ind.

Downs Bros. have opened a new meat market at Baldwin, Kan.

Swope & Carver have opened a new butcher shop at Seattle, Wash.

Robert Singleton has opened a new meat market at Garland, Kan.

Charles F. Burdit will open a new meat market at Clinton, N. Y.

Frank M. Root, a prominent butcher of Westfield, Mass., is dead.

J. B. Warren has engaged in the meat business at Geneseo, Kan.

Fire destroyed the meat market of Crest & Clark at Clarkston, Wash.

F. N. Irving has sold his butcher shop to E. Rodehorst at Palmer, Kan.

Bert Kenyon is preparing to open a new butcher shop at Athens, Ill.

Merten & Whitesell have opened a new meat market at Lincoln, Ill.

J. A. Pruitt has sold his butcher shop to Tip Franklin at Alpine, Tex.

J. B. Mundell has sold his butcher shop to C. R. Adkins at Mullin, Neb.

Walter Judd will retire from the meat business at Kinderhook, N. Y.

John W. Abbott has opened a new meat market at Albuquerque, N. M.

Meeks & Wilson have opened a new butcher shop at Sherwood, Ore.

The butcher shop of T. E. Stevens, Winnipeg, Man., was damaged by fire.

McIntyre & Hitchcock, of Corning, N. Y., have opened a new butcher shop.

George W. Randall has bought the Frederick Meat Market at Lockport, N. Y.

E. W. Davis, of Edmeston, N. Y., has sold his butcher shop to Albert K. Peck.

Thomas Shepherd has just opened up a new store for meats at Horace, Kan.

S. W. Hannun has sold his meat market to Charles Schmidt at Bridger, Mont.

Jacob Maurer has been arrested at St. Louis to test the Sunday closing law.

W. Clark Manning has discontinued his meat business at New Hamburg, N. Y.

E. Easter has purchased the butcher shop of A. G. Buell & Son at Chapman, Neb.

Daniel H. Johnson, Canastota, N. Y., is erecting a building for a meat market.

W. F. Creekbaum has sold his butcher shop to Elliott & Adamson at Kansas City, Kan.

Wm. Jarrell has purchased the meat business of C. F. Carmack at Tucumcari, N. M.

E. D. James has purchased the meat market of Breckon & Company at Payette, Idaho.

The Stockman's Meat Company has opened a new butcher shop at Forest Grove, Ore.

R. E. Henneman has purchased the meat department of O. N. Jones at Tacoma, Wash.

W. W. Sankey has purchased the meat business of W. H. Palmer at Stamford, Neb.

Davis & Company have sold their meat market to H. W. Dengolesky, at Marshall, Mo.

J. F. Swanger has succeeded to the meat business of Blunt & Swanger at Kincaid, Kan.

Pierson & Son have succeeded to the meat business of Pierson & Maddox at Overton, Neb.

Eugene E. Braddock has purchased the meat market of George Cornes at Middleport, N. Y.

F. J. Payne has sold out his grocery and meat business to A. D. Byrd at Springville, Utah.

Louis Schweitzer, Hartford, Conn., has been sued by Frank Epstein for a claim of \$50.

G. Harris has purchased the business of the Idaho Meat Market at Walla Walla, Wash.

Douglas & Son have purchased the meat business of Matthews & Waltham at Nampa, Idaho.

The meat markets of E. J. Broadbeck and J. J. Rowe, at Orbisonia, Pa., were destroyed by fire.

J. C. Murphy has purchased the meat and grocery business of George M. Carey at Denver, Colo.

L. Joffe has succeeded to the meat and grocery business of Joffe & Shlaes at Council Bluffs, Ia.

M. B. Bean, a provision dealer at Melrose, Mass., is in bankruptcy. Liabilities \$1,463; assets \$448.

Broughton & Seat have purchased the business of the Idaho Meat Market at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

G. G. Schleip has purchased an interest in the meat business of Harmon & Wright at Bingham, Utah.

R. Hamilton has succeeded to the meat and grocery business of Farr & Hamilton at Carrollton, Mo.

Fisher & Emery have succeeded to the meat and grocery business of Warren Fisher at Topeka, Kan.

J. K. Rose has purchased the meat and grocery business of the Crider Grocery Company at Waco, Tex.

The W. D. Ackerson Company has opened one of the finest meat markets in the State at Middletown, N. Y.

The firm of Tompkins & Brown, Peekskill, N. Y., has been dissolved, C. E. Brown continuing the business.

Owing to the dissolution of the meat firm of Hammill & Moffatt, La Junta, Colo. Mr. Moffatt will continue alone.

Criswell & Hill, proprietors of the Pacific Meat Market, have purchased the business of Fred Landian & Company at Blackfoot, Idaho.

NEW OFFICERS FOR BUTCHERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

Buffalo, N. Y.

At its last meeting Butchers Workers' Local No. 70, of Buffalo, N. Y., re-elected August Moulter president and Robert Farey business agent. The full list of new officers is as follows: President, August Moulter; vice-president, Ernest Stein; financial and corresponding secretary, Charles Miller; recording secretary and treasurer, Charles H. Holstein; guide, Ed. Wiley; sergeant-at-arms; Joe Hoppa; guard, Fred Brems; trustees, Hugo Kemter, Rudolph Jentz, Fred Brems; business agent, R. Farey; delegates to U. T. and L. C., August Moulter, Rudolph Juntz and Charles Miller. President Moulter is one of the most aggressive labor leaders in the city, and is liked by all crafts affiliated with the United Trades and Labor Council. Business Agent Farey has filled this position for years, and has the confidence of his union. He is a man who is not only conscientious, but enthusiastic in the cause, and is not afraid to speak out when he thinks his craft is in danger of losing prestige in any way.

Youngstown, O.

Youngstown Local No. 200 of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America, elected the following officers: William Heintz, president; Frank Dach, vice-president; Moodey Ripple, recording secretary; John Martin, treasurer; Walter Pritchard, guide; Tod Martin, William Klem and R. Z. Lloyd, trustees; Henry Kramer, guard. The office of financial secretary being elected for a term of one year, Charles Keller will continue to serve for six months.

San Francisco, Cal.

Butchers' Union No. 115, of San Francisco, Cal., has elected these officers: President, A. F. Breslin; vice-president, Charles Wenk; treasurer, Emil Bihl; secretary and business agent, Herman May; guide, Charles Wagner; guardian, Ed. Brenan; sergeant-at-arms, Louis Armknecht; trustees, Al Friedman, Chris Hill, A. F. Hooper.

Advices were received from the International Union to the effect that butchers holding one or a number of shares of stock in corporations or co-operative companies cannot be classed as employers, but must come under the jurisdiction of the organization, and must affiliate with the union in their jurisdiction.

Business chances always open. See page 48.

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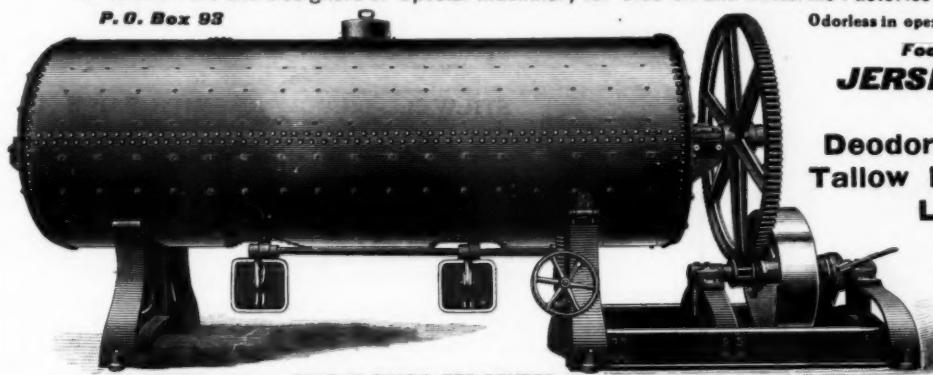
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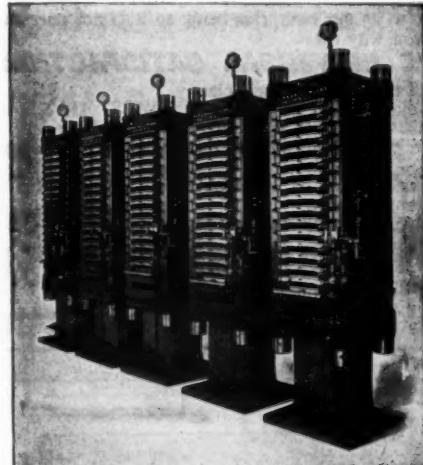
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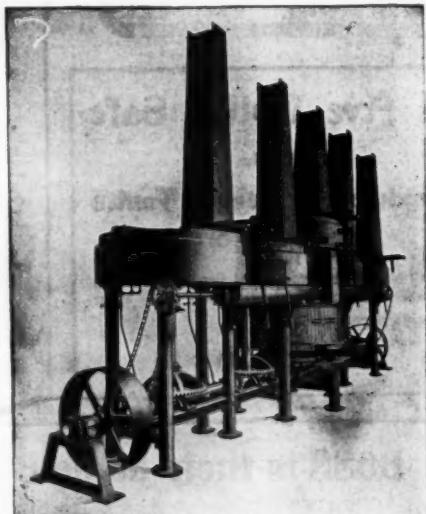
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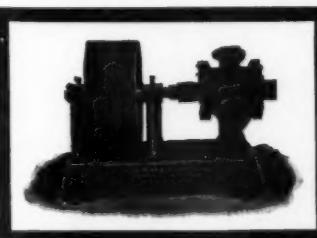
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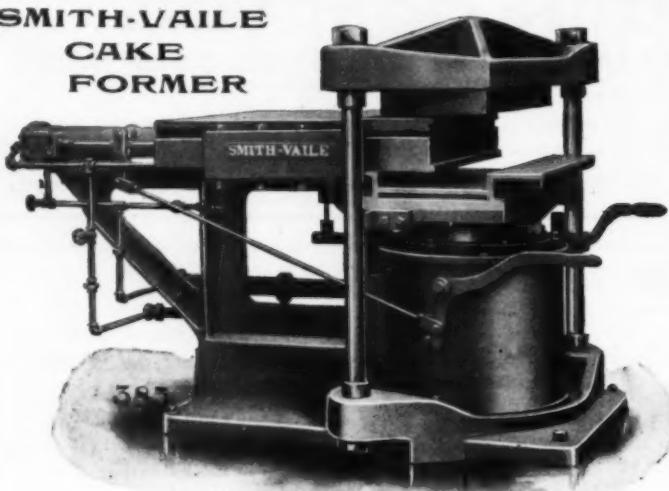
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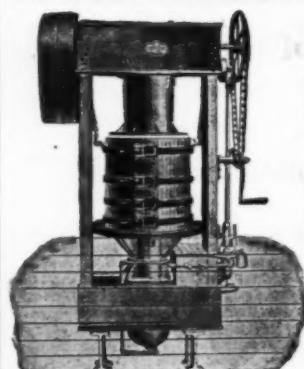
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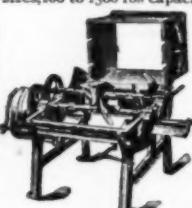
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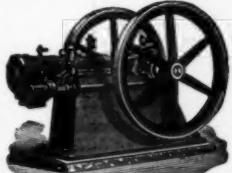


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